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Thursday, July 31, 1969
Sravana 9, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

(*Vol. XXX contain No.1-10*)

LOK SABHA SCRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 31, 1969/Sravana, 9, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

निजी तथा सरकारी उद्योगों में लाभ तथा हानि में मजदूरों का हिस्सा

+

*241. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चूंकि उद्योगों में हानि अथवा लाभ के साथ श्रमिकों का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है वे उद्योगों के उत्थान अथवा पतन में रुचि नहीं रखते हैं तथा कम काम और अधिक मजूरी तथा बोनस के लिए नारे लगाने में ही रुचि रखते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी तथा निजी उद्योगों में हानि तथा लाभ में श्रमिकों को हिस्सा देने पर विचार करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भागिता का स्वरूप क्या होगा ; और

(घ) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). इसकी व्यवस्था बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 में सम्मिलित बोनस योजना में काफी हद तक पहले ही की गई है। बड़े औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में स्वैच्छिक संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषदों की एक योजना भी सन् 1958 से चल रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 65 के ऐक्ट के अनुसार कुछ बोनस की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें मजदूरों का सुझाव तो यह था कि कुल वेजेज तथा एलाउन्स की 20 प्रतिशत की लिमिट बनाई जाये और उसी को चैलेंज भी कर दिया जालान ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में। तो दोनों तरफ यही बात रहती है कि उद्योगपति जो हैं उनका प्रयत्न रहता है कि बोनस न देना पड़े और मजदूरों का प्रयत्न रहता है कि काम न करना पड़े और बोनस और मजदूरी ज्यादा मिले—इस प्रकार से देश को हानि हो रही है।...(**व्यवधान**)...मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि पूंजी तब तक बेकार रहती है जब तक कि उसके साथ श्रम और बुद्धि न लगे। श्रम और बुद्धि के मेल से ही पूंजी काम करती है लेकिन वर्तमान व्यवस्था में पूंजी और पूंजीपति को सब कुछ मानकर चला जा रहा है जोकि सिद्धांत: गलत है इसी कारण स्ट्राइक्स और गड़बड़ होते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि उद्योग में बेचैनी उत्पन्न न हो इसके लिए पूंजी, बुद्धि और श्रम, इन तीनों को उद्योग में भागीदार मानकर चला जाए—हानि और लाभ दोनों में उनका सम्बन्ध हो ताकि काम करने वाला हर आदमी उस उद्योग के हित में काम करे। बोनस तो एक चलती फिरती

चीज है जिसको छिपाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिद्धान्त को मानने में उसे क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य ने यह ठीक कहा कि जहां पर उद्योगपति यह चाहते हैं कि कम से कम तनख्वाह दी जाये और वर्कर यह चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक लें और जहाँ पर सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं वहां राष्ट्र की हानि होती है चूंकि उद्योगों के उत्पादन में हानि होती है—इस बात से मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं इस बात से भी मैं सहमत हूं कि आज बहुत सी जगहों पर पूंजी और पूंजीपति को ही लेकर उत्पादन माना जाता है, श्रम की उपेक्षा की जाती है। इसी कारण समय-समय पर हमने कुछ अधिनियम बनाये हैं। यह भी आपने ठीक कहा कि बोनस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सारी बातें नहीं की जा सकती हैं लेकिन यह बात स्पष्ट है कि वर्कर की वेज, उनकी तनख्वाह और अन्य सुविधायें उस उद्योग की स्थिरता पर ही निर्भर करती हैं—अगर उद्योग की उन्नति होती है, उसमें उत्पादन होता है तो अधिक बोनस मिलता है वरना नहीं मिलता है। आपने यह भी ठीक कहा कि हाल में इस अधिनियम को चुनौती दी गई है और उसमें जो भी सुधार हो सकता है वह हम करेंगे लेकिन जैसा मैंने मुख्य प्रश्न में बताया कि संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषदों का निर्माण किया गया है जिसमें उस उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी प्रबन्ध, वेलफेयर और वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग में हाथ दिया गया है। हमने आपके सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि जहाँ पर श्रमिकों का हाथ मैनेजमैन्ट में रहेगा वहाँ पर निश्चय ही अधिक उत्पादन होगा। इसी के फलस्वरूप आज देश में प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में 88 मैनेजमेन्ट कौंसिलें काम कर रही हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि वर्तमान समय या तो सरकारी उद्योग हैं या प्राइवेट उद्योग लेकिन मैं एक तीसरे उद्योग की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जब सरकार ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है और पूंजी पर सरकार का अधिकार हो गया है तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के उद्योग भी स्थापित करने का प्रयास करेगी जिसमें बुद्धिजीवी, श्रमिक और सरकार का कैपिटल, ये तीनों मिलकर उद्योग स्थापित करें, जहाँ लाभ और हानि से उनका सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाये और इस प्रकार के उद्योगों में मैं समझता हूं स्ट्राइक का नाम भी नहीं होगा तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह प्रश्न मेरे उत्तर की परिधि के बाहर है क्योंकि इसमें नये उद्योगों की स्थापना की बात है। मैंने सिद्धांततः इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि अभी जो उद्योग हैं उनमें श्रमिकों को भी उतना ही महत्त्व मिले जितना पूंजी और पूंजीपतियों को मिलता है और इसी के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त परिषदें काम कर रही हैं, लगभग 88 इस देश में हैं जिसमें 34 पब्लिक सेक्टर में और 54 प्राइवेट सेक्टर में...

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : ये इवेड कर रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं बिल्कुल सीधा जवाब दे रहा हूं।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given a very comprehensive reply. If I allow other Members to intervene, then there is no end. He has put the question, and I am watching whether the reply is to the point and is satisfactory or not.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा सिद्धांत दूसरा था। मैंने कहा कि जैसे आज पूंजीपति पूंजी से उद्योग स्थापित कर रहे हैं उसका स्थान सरकार ले ले। मजदूर और बुद्धिजीवी, उनको सरकार धन उधार दे और वह मिल

और उद्योग मजदूरों का हो—क्या ऐसे उद्योग सरकार स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करेगी या नहीं ? यानी कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर सरकार ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना करेगी या नहीं ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have nothing to add, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After a comprehensive reply is given, no introduction to the question need be given. Put the question straight. Otherwise, we will not be able to finish.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अच्छी बात बताई। श्रमिकों को मैनेजमेन्ट में जो थोड़ा बहुत भाग दिया जा रहा है उसका स्वागत करना चाहिए लेकिन मूल प्रश्न में जो मांग थी वह श्रमिकों को प्राफिट ऐन्ड लास में भाग देने के बारे में थी। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा जो सुझाव है उसको मैं प्रश्न के रूप में रखना चाहता हूं—क्या सरकार को यह बात मान्य है कि कम से कम पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज में जो नये शेयर इश्यु किये जायें उनका एक सर्टेन पार्ट सबसे पहले उस फैक्टरी में काम करने वालों को आफर किये जायें चाहे वे खरीदें या न खरीदें और जो प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनके लिए भी यह तय कर दिया जाये कि सर्टेन पर्सेन्टेज में श्रमिकों को शेयर्स अवश्य मिलने चाहिएं। इस प्रकार मैनेजमेन्ट में काम करने से असंतोष भी कम होगा और प्राफिट ऐन्ड लास कैसे होता है उसका भी थोड़ा बहुत आभास हो जायेगा और फिर इन्डस्ट्री अच्छी तरह से रन कर सकेंगी—क्या यह बात सरकार को मान्य है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य ने पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में श्रमिकों को भी शेयर खरीदने की सुविधा का जो सुझाव रखा है वह बड़ा सुन्दर सुझाव है, उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने 'क' के लिए न में उत्तर दिया है। आज हालत यह है कि मजदूरों में सेंस आफ़ बिलोंगिंग नहीं है जिसके कारण झगड़े होते हैं। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ऐसा प्रयत्न करेगी कि जिससे श्रमिक इंडस्ट्री में पार्टिसिपेट करें ? और अगर मंत्री जी ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते तो उसके लिए क्या प्रयत्न करेंगे जिससे उनके अन्दर सेंस आफ़ बिलोंगिंग आये ?

क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि इस प्रकार के प्रयत्न प्राइवेट या पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में आज तक हुए हैं या नहीं ? यदि हुए हैं तो क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

आपने बैंकों को नेशनेलाइज कर दिया तो क्या सरकार श्रमिकों के चुने हुए अधिकारियों को बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स के अन्दर कोई निश्चित स्थान देगी ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं देगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह निश्चित है कि जब तक श्रमिकों को उद्योग में और उत्पादन में अपनत्व नहीं मालूम होगा तब तक वे ठीक से कार्य नहीं कर सकते। इस सिद्धांत को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सरकार इसको वौलेंटरी बेसिस पर कर रही है। इसको इंडियन लेवर कानफरेंस में रखा गया, इसके लिये ट्रिपारटाइट समिति बनायी गई मगर सभी ने कहा कि वौलेन्टरी बेसिस पर रखिये। इसलिए उसे कानूनी जामा नहीं दिया है। इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य अपनी पार्टी में बात कर लें। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसा हो। लेकिन इसका विरोध कहां से आता है यह माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है जो लोग कहते हैं कि इसको अमली जामा न दो।

दूसरे प्रश्ने का जवाब यह है कि सरकार ने ऐक्सपेरीमेंट किया है जिसके फलस्वरूप संयुक्त परिषदें काम कर रही हैं, 34 पब्लिक सैक्टर में और 54 प्राइवेट सैक्टर में। तीसरा प्रश्न जो

बैंक के बारे में पूछा यह प्रश्न आप वित्त मंत्रालय से कीजिये। इस पर अभी प्रारम्भिक स्थान पर विचार हो रहा है। कहां तक इसको स्थान देंगे, यह वित्त मत्रालय ही बता सकेगा।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has specifically replied to all the questions except the last one.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has asked whether they agree in principle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has also said in how many concerns, both in the private sector and in the public sector, this is in operation. He has made it very clear.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि नेशनेलाइजेशन के बाद चुने हुए श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों में से किसी को बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में लिया जायगा कि नहीं ? क्या आप सिद्धान्ततः इसको स्वीकार करते हैं, और क्या वित्त मंत्रालय को कहेंगे कि बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स के अन्दर चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि लिये जायें ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : मैंने बताया कि सरकार की नीति है कि उद्योग में श्रमिकों को अधिक से अधिक स्थान दिया जाये। अभी वौलेंटरी बेसिस पर संयुक्त परिषदें काम कर रही हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर में 34 प्रतिष्ठान हैं जहां यह ऐक्सपेरीमेंट हो रहा है, और अच्छा हुआ है।

अभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, यह प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है। क्या विचार होगा यह वित्त मंत्रालय से प्रश्न कीजिये आपको वहां से स्पष्ट उत्तर मिल जायेगा।

SHRI R. BARUA : From the answer of the hon. Minister it appears that workers' participation in the management is being experimented upon. But, Sir, to our knowledge, no bold step has yet been taken for this attempt. From the experience outside, particularly in Yugoslavia, we find that workers' participation has created a peaceful atmosphere for the purpose of production and for employer-employee relationship. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any bold step is going to be taken for the purpose of workers' participation in the management ? Secondly, may I know whether it is going to be experimented upon in the public sector with a definite purpose, aim and direction ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I agree that it is our experience, as also the experience of other countries, that the association of workers or their representatives in the process of management gives very good results. It brings about understanding, mutual trust and very smooth relationship which always leads to higher production. It is true there are establishments in this country where it has not been allowed to function. Though it has been approved by the Indian Labour Conference, it has not been implemented fully even in the public sector. Government agree that in the public sector at least the representatives of workers should be given a hand in the managing board. That we have decided.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योगों के अन्दर एक ऐसा ग्रुप काम कर रहा है मजदूरों में जिसका मुख्य सिद्धान्त है कि उद्योगों में क्षति हो, तोड़ फोड़ हो। एक दूसरा ग्रुप है जिस पर सरकार की छत्र छाया है, जैसे इन्टक। वह मालिक की गोद में खेलकर ऐसे काम करती है जिससे जो लाभ मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। भारी मात्रा में उद्योगपति शासक दल को चन्दा देते हैं इसलिए मजदूरों को लाभ नहीं पहुँच सकता। इन मजदूरों में राष्ट्र भक्ति आये और समझें कि ये उद्योग देश की राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति हैं, इस प्रकार की ईमानदारी उनमें आये इसके लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

पैसे की पूंजी और पसीने की पूंजी, इन दोनों को समान समझा जाय। एक मजदूर जो 20 साल तक कारखाने में काम करने के बाद रिटायर होता है उस समय उसको कुछ नहीं मिलता। जब कि एक मालिक उतने ही समय में एक कारखाने के बजाय 10 कारखाने बनाता है। लेकिन वह मजदूर जिसने जीवन का बढ़िया समय, अपनी जवानी, उस कारखाने में बितायी उसको अपनी मेहनत का कोई रिटर्न रिटायरमेंट के समय नहीं मिलता। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उसने 20 साल पसीना बहाकर काम किया रिटायर होने के बाद उसको उस पसीने के शेयर के रूप में कुछ रुपया, कुछ आर्थिक मदद जीवन भर मिल सके इसकी व्यवस्था मंत्री जी करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं सहमत हूं कि पैसे की पूंजी और पसीने की पूंजी, इन दोनों को उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिये। पूंजी और पूंजीपति तथा श्रम और श्रमिक अलग नहीं होने चाहियें।

जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न है कि इन्टक पर सरकार की छत्र छाया है और बहुत चन्दा सरकार को पूंजीपतियों से मिलता है ये सारी बातें गलत है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मजदूरों में जो तोड़ फोड़ करने वाला दल है उसे समाप्त करने के लिए तथा मजदूरों में उद्योगों के प्रति राष्ट्रीय भावना आये और सोचें कि यह उनकी सम्पत्ति हैं और इसकी रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर है, इसके लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह प्रश्न सिर्फ सरकार के ही कदम उठाने से हल होने वाला नहीं है। जहां तक तोड़ फोड़ की प्रवृत्ति है उसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं। लेकिन यह काम अकेले सरकार का ही नहीं है, बल्कि विभिन्न पार्टियों का है जिनसे अफीलियेटड यूनियन्स हर जगह काम करती हैं। हमने नेशनल इंटेगरेशन कमेटी बनायी जिसमें ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० एच० एम० एस० और इन्टक के तथा ऐमप्लाईज और ऐमप्लायर्स के प्रतिनिधि थे। उनसे हमने निवेदन किया कि ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों को राष्ट्र की दृष्टि से रोकना चाहिये।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में 34 और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में 54 संयुक्त परिषदें हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दुर्गापुर में कोई संयुक्त परिषद् है, यदि हां, तो वहां इतने दिनों से स्ट्राइक क्यों चल रही है? पब्लिक सैक्टर में 34 संयुक्त परिषदें हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां स्ट्राइक क्यों चलती है? बोनस को लेकर या और कारणों से चल रही है? दुर्गापुर के बारे में प्रेस में रिपोर्ट है कि करीब 97 करोड़ रुपये का लौस हो चुका है। मालूम नहीं कितने करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान होगा तो अगर वहां पर संयुक्त परिषद् मौजूद है तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति का क्या कारण है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : दुर्गापुर में संयुक्त परिषद् नहीं है लेकिन वहां पर अभी जो स्थिति है उसका कारण लोगों पर स्पष्ट है और इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में भी कई बार इस पर बयान हो चुका है। हम चाहते हैं कि वह बात खत्म हो और उस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो कदम उठाने चाहिएं वह कदम सरकार उठा रही है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह गोलमोल सी बात से कोई खास नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है और मजदूरों को थोड़ा सा हिस्सा देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा प्रयोग करना चाहती है कि वह जो मिल हैं उसमें जो पूंजी लगी हुई है उस पूंजी का एक मिनिमम ब्याज मिल मालिकों को मिल जाय और उन्हें छुट्टी मिल जाय जिससे वह घर पर बैठकर आराम करें। फिर यह मिलें मजदूरों की मिलिकियत में चली जाय और उसे चलाने

की तमाम जिम्मेदारी मजदूरों पर आ जाय। उनकी एक मैनेजमेंट कमेटी बन जाय। नफे घाटे की सारी जिम्मेदारी उन पर आ जाय। अगर लाभ हो तो मजदूरों को तनख्वाह ज्यादा मिल जाय और अगर घाटा हो तो मजदूरों को घटी हुई तनख्वाह दी जाय ? ऐसा इंतजाम करने के बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए कि अभी हम उस स्थान तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं जहां कि सारे इस्टैब्लिशमेंट को लेकर मिल मालिकों की जो पूंजी उसमें लगी हुई हैं उसका ब्याज उनको देकर उनकी छुट्टी कर दें। अभी हम लोग एक वालियेंटरी बेसिस पर इतना ही कर पाये हैं इसके आगे अभी नहीं कर सके हैं लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने अभी जो बताया कि वर्कर्स को अधिक से अधिक इस व्यवस्था में काम करने का हाथ दिया जाय। उससे हम सिद्धान्ततः सहमत हैं और ऐसा करने से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा इसको हम स्वीकार करते हैं।

Report by the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

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*242. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI YAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the recommendations therein ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Board has to deal with complex issues. Decisions are reported to have been taken regarding the wage structure of the bulk of employees but a few categories still remain to be dealt with. The Board is holding meetings in quick succession to complete its work.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मजूरी बोर्ड की स्थापना नवम्बर 64 में हुई थी। इतना समय बीत जाने के बाद भी अभी उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन नहीं दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस अवधि में पत्तन तथा गोदी कर्मचारियों ने कितनी बार हड़तालें की हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह बात ठीक है कि इसकी स्थापना नवम्बर 64 में हुई थी और हम आशा करते थे कि इसकी रिपोर्ट जल्द से जल्द 1969 में आ जायेगा लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट नहीं आ पाई। दो बार उसने अंतरिम रिलीफ की सिफारिश की है और वह अंतरिम रिलीफ दोनों बार वर्कर्स को दे दी गई है। हड़तालें कितनी इस समय में की गई हैं यह हम इस समय नहीं कह सकते हैं।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : मैं दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रतिवेदन आपके सामने आने वाला है क्या उसमें समान रूप से देश के सभी पत्तन तथा गोदी कर्मचारियों की मांगों का समावेश होगा ? जैसे कि गोआ के अन्दर हड़ताल हुई थी गोदी कर्मचारियों की तो क्या गोआ के कर्मचारी भी और दूसरे स्थानों के कर्मचारी भी समान रूप से उन रिआयतों के अधिकारी होंगे जिनकी कि सिफारिश की जायगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहां तक पत्तन तथा गोदी कर्मचारियों की बात है वेज बोर्ड को

जितनी बातें रेफर की गई थीं वह सब चीजें आ जायेगीं। गोआ की बात अलग थी उनका वेज बोर्ड से ताल्लुक नहीं था और उनकी हड़ताल जो थी वह एक अलग बात के बाबत थी जिससे कि वेज बोर्ड का ताल्लुक नहीं था।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : गवर्नमेंट ने दिसम्बर 1966 में एक नेशनल लेयर कमीशन सैट अप किया था। एक स्टटी ग्रुप फौर पोर्ट्स ऐंड डौक्स अगस्त 1967 में सैट अप किया गया। उसने जनवरी 1968 में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण सिफारिश यह की थी :

> "The gains of productivity, if any, shall be shared on 50:50 basis, the details to be worked out by employers and employees through collective bargaining."

यह जो सिद्धान्त है इसके लिए अभी पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया है कि हम इसके वास्ते तैयार हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि यह इतनी महत्त्वपूर्ण सिफारिश है और वह इसको मानते भी हैं कि इसके मानने से वर्कर्स सैटिसफाई हो जायेंगे और यह हड़तालें आदि खत्म हो जायेंगीं और यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि **मजदूर खुशदिल कुनदकार बेश** अगर मजदूर खुश है तो दुगना काम करेगा तो फिर सरकार को इसको मानने में और इसे जल्द से जल्द अमल में लाने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जो हमारे समक्ष है उसका इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने नेशनल लेबर कमीशन की एक सब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बताई है। वह अभी आनी है और उसके आने पर हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री देवेन सेन : वेज बोर्ड की तरफ़ से तीन फैसले निकले हैं एक मजदूरों की तरफ़ से निकला हैं, एक ऐम्प्लायर्स की तरफ से निकला है और एक चेअरमैन की तरफ से निकला है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन तीन फैसलों में से किस फैसले के ऊपर गौर कर रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी इसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है।

Establishment of a Fishing Harbour on Orissa Coast

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*243. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts deputed by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to Orissa has recommended to Government for the establishment of a fishing harbour on the Orissa coast to boost the development and export of marine products and fishery in the State :

(b) if so, whether the recommendations have since been considered by Government ; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has not yet furnished its recommendations to Government.

(b) and (c). These do not arise.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि अभी इस इंस्टीच्यूट को सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में और कितना समय लगेगा ? अभी तक यह सरकार के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं कर सके हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member should know that this was entrusted to this Institute in April, 1969, that is, it is about 2½ months now. They have actually gone to various States. The Committee is bound to take sometime to come to some conclusions.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि ढ़ाई महीने का समय

हुआ जब यह काम उस इंस्टीच्यूट को सौंपा गया था और यह कि वह कई राज्यों में सर्वे करने गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति है और यह सर्वे करने के बाद और किन-किन चीजों की वहाँ पर सम्भावनाएँ मालूम हुई हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The surveys are of different types. A large number of survey reports about fishery products and fisheries potential in different coastal areas are available with us. But as far as this Institute is concerned, it is supposed to go into specific problems and to have survey of marine products and export potential, etc. This is also with reference to the promotion of exports.

श्री रबि राय : उड़ीसा में जैसे चिलका झील है और समुद्र है तो उसकी पोटेंशिएलिटी को देखते हुए क्या सरकार कोई अवधि बांधेगी जिसके कि अन्दर यह रपट सरकार के पास आ जाय और क्या सरकार सदन को यह बतायेगी कि कब तक वह इस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रख देगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the development activity is concerned, it is not dependent on the availability of this report. Actually the development of major and minor harbours all over the country, including Orissa, is going on. Therefore, it is not dependent on this report. This report would help us in identifying certain areas for development and as and when the report is available, Government will have to scrutinise it, examine it. properly, and if some of the recommendations are found useful, we shall be glad to use them and undertake development activity on that basis.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Even before this team of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture took special interest in having a survey of the coastal areas in Orissa. Even the Central Fisheries Research Institute, which was working on Chilka Lake for a number of years to develop fisheries there, had also worked into this problem. That report is with the Government of India so far as fisheries research schemes in Chilka Lake are concerned. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether they have taken any decision so far as the recommendations of the Central Fisheries Research Institute, which are before the Government, are concerned.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is altogether a separate question. If proper notice is given, it should be possible for me to give the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this relates to the same area which the team of the Institute of Foreign Trade took the responsibility of visiting ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Amin.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : It is a well known fact that, so far, in our country we have not made adequate efforts to develop our marine products, especially fisheries. The hon. Minister also knows very well that in the State of Gujarat about 1,000 miles are sea-coast and efforts in this direction are also very inadequate. In view of the fact that there is an urgency to develop marine products and fisheries, would the hon. Minister consider establishing a fishing harbour in Gujarat ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Government of India are aware of the fact that there is a considerable potential for the development of fisheries in our country. The hon Member will appreciate that the development is really getting on very well. For instance, our exports of fisheries have gone up to Rs. 24 crores last year. As far as development of a harbour on the Gujarat coast is concerned, Government has already taken up some activities on the Gujarat coast.

Crop Insurance Scheme

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*245. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the introduction of

the Crop Insurance Scheme in the country ;

(b) if so, the States which have implemented this scheme ; and

(c) the time by which this scheme will be fully introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir, no final decision has been taken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : चन्द्रमा की विजय से पहले यह बात चलाई गई थी क्राप इंश्योरेंस की । **सो-काल्ड विक्ट्री ओवर मून** तो हो भी गई है, लेकिन यह बात अभी शुरू भी नहीं हुई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्राप इंश्योरेंस कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा और सरकार इस मामले में कौनसा स्टेप लेना चाहती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. This matter came up before the House a number of times. We referred this scheme to the State Governments for their comments. Naturally some of the State Governments have expressed reservations. Some of the State Governments say that they would be prepared to undertake the scheme if the Centre is prepared to finance it. In the beginning the Punjab Government was very enthusiastic about it, and we thought that it would be a good thing to seek the co-operation of the Punjab Government. But the Punjab Government has now gone back on their original idea ; now the Punjab Government has taken the position that there are hardly any areas which are insecure from the point of view of crop and, therefore, they are not interested in taking up the scheme. The financial implications and the attitude of the State Governments are being examined. Moreover, when we sent the scheme to the State Governments for their comments, there were no popular governments in West Bengal and U.P. The Government of India have decided that it would be better to obtain the comments of those popular governments also, and we have now sent the scheme to West Bengal and U.P. Governments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक किसान की **जरूरत कैसे पूरी** होगी ? आपने किसान को **बाँधकर डाल** रक्खा है बैंक के साथ और बैंक उन्हें एक-एक साल तक रुपया नहीं देता । मैं अपनी मिसाल आप को बतलाता हूँ । मेरे लिये 3,000 रु० स्टेट बैंक ने मंजूर किया था । मुझसे 750 रु० रजिस्ट्रेशन का भी लिया । मेरा 750 रु० वह खा गये और मेरी 50,000 की जायदाद को मारगेज कर लिया, और आठ महीने तक रुपया नहीं दिया । सामंतशाही युग में एक बार आग लगी थी । छः महीने बाद पानी पहुँचा । यहाँ फसल सूख गई, भड़क गई । आग में फसलें, मारी गई लेकिन आठ महीने तक पानी नहीं मिला । आखिर यह स्कीम कब तक चालू होगी और कब किसान को राहत मिलेगी ? श्री विभूति मिश्र यहाँ पर नहीं हैं, वह किसान की दिक्कतों को जानते हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member may have a genuine grievance. But this has nothing to do with this Question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Minister has said that this matter is engaging the attention of the Centre and some State Governments ; some of the State Governments which were enthusiastic in the beginning have not been coming forward and they want the Centre to bear the entire expenditure. As the hon. Minister has said, this is a matter which is already engaging their attention. This is a very important programme for the farmers especially in an area which is subject to frequent famines and droughts and particularly in rain-fed areas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will try this scheme on a pilot basis with Central finance in a particular area so that if it is successful there he can commend it to the State Governments, instead of raising the expectations of the farmers and not coming forward with the scheme thereafter thus creating an adverse opinion about the

sincerity on the part of Government to come to the rescue of the farmers ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This can be considered only after Government have finally approved of the scheme.

श्री राम चरण : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जिस तरह से सरकारी कर्मचारी का इंश्योरेंस होता है, बिजिनेसमैन का होता है, और सबका होता है, उस तरह से किसान की भैंस का, गाय का और खेत का क्यों नहीं होता है । आप हर चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं । आप ने एल० आई० सी० का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था ताकि किसान मजदूरों का फायदा हो, उसके बाद बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया । जब भी कोई बात पूछी जाती है सरकार कहती है कि इस स्टेट से इंफार्मेशन नहीं आई है उस स्टेट से इनफार्मेशन नहीं आई है । अगर सरकार सही मानों में नेशनलाइजेशन करना चाहती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक वह हर किसान के खेत और प्रापर्टी, भैंस, बैल वगैरह का कम्पल्सरी इंश्योरेंस करने की स्कीम लाकर उसको कार्यान्वित करेगी जिससे कि नेशनलाइजेशन का असर हो सके । नहीं तो वह बिल्कुल झूठा और पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट ही रह जायेगा ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as cattle insurance is concerned, if any State Government wants to undertake it, there is no difficulty in the way of their doing so ; under the existing law they are free to undertake cattle insurance ; any body dealing with insurance can take it up, and there is no prohibition in law.

In the present scheme which is before the Government of India, it has been suggested by experts that an element of compulsion should be introduced. The Law Ministry has advised that if the element of compulsion is to be introduced, then there must be a Central law. So, this is being examined from that angle. If voluntarily the scheme is to be undertaken by anybody there is no bar.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Ordinarily insurance applies to motors, scooters etc, But in spite of the fact that the number of cultivators in this country is the largest, their condition is not being properly looked after. In that context may I know whether Government would consider the fate of the cultivators in the rain-fed areas and take some steps to get their crops insured ?

SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE : The scheme which has been prepared by the Government of India can be implemented only after the necessary law is enacted.

SHRI RANGA : Why is it that Government have not thought of experimenting this in one or two of their own Centrally administered areas ? On an earlier occasion, Government had stated that they had instituted a scheme for insurance against natural calamities and they had invited the State Governments to become partners in it, so that the State Governments and the Government of India could share in it. How is it that Government have not thought of developing that scheme at least before they could take up compulsory crop insurance ? How soon will they be able to bring forward the Bill which the hon. Minister has said that he is considering ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This Scheme was examined by insurance experts, and some international experience was also taken into consideration before the scheme was formulated. The considered view of the experts is that under Indian condsitions, an element of compulsion is absolutely necessary and it will not be possible even to take up some pilot projects before the Central law is enacted, if an element of compulsion is to be an inseparable part of the scheme. That is why unless the scheme is approved and the law is enacted, it will not be possible to undertake this.

SHRI RANGA : How soon are they going to introduce that Bill ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : When it is under consideration. I cannot say. The State Governments,' comments will have to be available, and the financial implications have to be examined, and then only it will be possible, for Government to take any action.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I known whether it is a fact that some general insurance companies have already started crop insurance ? As far as I know.

in Maharashtra, the British India General Insurance Co. had started insuring sugarcane and grape crops. Even after so many years of Independence, the British India General Insurance is functioning as a private concern and as a pioneer in the field of crop insurance. In view of this, may I know whether the Agriculture Ministry is going to recommend to the Finance Ministry to nationalise general insurance companies which are doing this crop insurance very well ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In any State, any organisation, either Government or semi-Government, or even co-operatives can take up voluntary insurance of any crop, cash crop or horticultural crop, and there is no bar to that ; anybody is free to undertake that activity and we would like to encourage such activity.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि हर साल सूखे और बाढ़ के कारण मुल्क में करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है और जो हमारे गांवों के रहने वाले किसान हैं उनको बहुत ही हानि होती है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय और केन्द्रीय सरकार एल० आई० सी० को यह कहेगी, उनको यह रेकमेंड करेंगे कि वह वालंट्री स्कीम क्राप इन्श्योरेंस की चालू करें और ऐसा अगर नहीं हो सकता तो उसका कारण क्या है और क्या कोई और आलटरनेटिव स्कीम इन्श्योरेंस के अलावा किसी राज्य सरकार ने आपको सुझाई है, यदि सुझाई है तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैंने दो सवाल पूछे थे। एक सवाल तो यह था कि राज्य सरकारों में से किस-किस ने क्या-क्या अपनी राय दी ? क्या किसी ने कोई आलटरनेटिव स्कीम भी सुझाई है और सुझाई है तो क्या ऐक्शन लिया ? दूसरा यह था कि आप एल० आई० सी० को क्यों नहीं कहते वालंट्री इंश्योरेंस के लिए ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh Governments have taken the position that Government should not get involved in this and this could be entrusted to autonomous or independent bodies. Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal would like to await the experience of the other States before taking up the scheme ; of course, this was the view conveyed much earlier by the State Governments but after the new Ministries have come into power there, we have referred the matter to them again.

I do not think that the LIC can take up this activity, but there are other insurance corporations which may take this up, and the suggestion can be examined.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why should he not recommend this to them ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We can examine whether there is any possibility of that.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, मैं थोड़ा सा सख्त सवाल पूछूंगा आपके मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से। किसान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मारने की, दबाने की तो बातें अब तक हुईं। सीलिंग लगी है, कीमतें मुकर्रर कर दी हैं। जोन उसके लिए बन गए हैं। टैक्सेज उसके ऊपर बढ़ गए हैं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि कोई इंसेन्टिव की बात भी किसान के लिए आज तक 20 साल में कोई हुई है ताकि किसान समझे कि मेरी सरकार है, मेरी पार्टी है ? नेशनलाइजेशन का जैसे नारा है ऐसे ही सीलिंग का है, क्राप इन्श्योरेंस का है। तो क्या आप चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस बुलाकर एमर्जेंसी लेवे लपर जैसे नेशनलाइजेशन किया, ऐसे ही उनके लिए ऐसी कोई स्कीम लागू करेंगे क्यों कि 40 करोड़ आदमियों का सवाल है। 24 घंटे किसान को फिकर रहती है, कभी पानी से है, कभी बिजली की कड़क से है, कभी गर्मी से है, 24 घंटे उसकी फसल को नुकसान होने का अंदेशा रहता है तो जब यह कृषि देश है और ऐसा स्लोगन आज 20 साल से चल रहा है, उसकी बेसिस पर वोट लेते हैं तो इस ख्याल से एमर्जेंसी लेवेल पर चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस

बुलाकर कोई फैसला आप करेंगे जैसे नेशनलाइजेशन का किया, मैं बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से पूछना चाहता हूं और वह न मानें तो आर्डिनेन्स के जरिए से करें और एल० आई० सी० में भी कोई रूरल डेवलपमेंट फंड क्रियेट करके यह क्राप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम लागू करें, क्या ऐसा वह करना चाहते हैं ? नहीं करना चाहते तो क्या बातें हैं जो उनके सामने हायल हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULEURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I shall take up this matter at the next Chief Ministers' conference. But the position is this. If we entrust this to any insurance companies and if it is voluntary, the apprehension, on the basis of actuarial calculations, is that the scheme may not prove a success. Therefore, the entire question is whether it should be a compulsory insurance, that in any area all the farmers will have to insure their crops. That creates difficulties. Unless State Governments agree, it will not be possible for the Centre to undertake this responsibility. Agriculture being entirely a State subject, it will not be possible for the Centre to take upon themselves the execution of any scheme of crop insurance in any State. I shall again take up this matter with the Chief Ministers and see how far we can go in this regard.

SHRI RANGA : There was a scheme for insurance against natural calamities.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That means only putting money. Something is put by Centre and something by the States. There is a difference between the two.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will a pilot scheme be put into effect ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Wherefrom will the money come ? The NDC has decided the pattern of allocation of Central surplus to State Governments.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : May I know (1) whether State co-operative banks and agricultural institutions have been consulted in this matter, and (2) whether the proposed Agriculture Commission has also been asked to examine the crop insurance proposal ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have referred it to State Governments. They are free to consult whomsoever they like. who are directly or indirectly concerned with this.

Loan to Small Farmers

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*246. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that moneylenders, businessmen and rich farmers have gained hold over Co-operative Credit Societies and thus they are reaping undue profits ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to prepare any scheme or law so that the loans to small farmers may be granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The growth of vested interests in some of the cooperative credit societies resulting in undue gain to a limited number of influential persons in a phenomenon which has been engaging the attention of the Gentral and State Governments.

The Crop Loan System has been introduced for providing short term credit to all sections of cultivators on the basis of their requirements for growing different crops and their repaying capacity. The liberalisation of loaning policies and procedures in respect of short, medium and long term loans by the cooperative credit institutions and the effective implementation of the Crop Loan System is constantly pursued. With a view to provide incentive to the cooperative credit institutions and for covering the risks involved in financing weaker sections, a scheme for creating special

bad debt reserves with subsidy from Government is under implementation. The Chief Ministers' Conference held in Madras in June, 1968 made certain specific suggestions for curbing the growth of vested interests. The State Government have been advised to incorporate legal provisions in their cooperative laws for implementing the suggestions of the Chief Ministers' Conference, where such provisions are necessary. This has been done in some States and the matter is under active consideration in others.

Government of India have formulated a special scheme for helping small farmers which is to be implemented on a pilot basis in selected areas. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या देश में छोटे-छोटे किसानों के लिए ऋण देने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं या बनाए हैं ? अभी तक सिर्फ बड़े-बड़े किसानों और व्यापारियों और अमीर किसानों के लिए ही ऋण देने की परम्परा रही है। आज देश में 20 वर्षों से किसानों को आगे बढ़ाने का सवाल आ रहा है कि हम उनको स्वावलम्बी बनाएं, खाद की समस्या हल करें। तो ऐसे जो छोटे किसान हैं इन लोगों के लिए क्या सरकार ऋण देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने को सोच रही है और यह कब तक करने जा रही है ?

SHRI M. S GURUPADASWAMY : It is true the number of small farmers is large. I share the anxiety of the hon. member that something more has got to be done to this class of small farmers. Sometime back, at the Chief Ministers' conference and later at the Co-operation Ministers' conference, certain steps were decided upon. State Governments have been apprised of these recommendations and various State Governments have been taking steps to see that the credit facilities, services and various inputs reach the small farmers more and more. Already the Kerala and Maharashtra Governments have amended the laws and some more Governments are coming forward in this regard. They may be amending the laws so that the small farmers get larger benefits in future.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : लेकिन मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया कि कानून में संशोधन कब तक होने जा रहा है और कब से लागू किया जायगा।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have already circulated the recommendations of the conference and the State Governments are taking steps. All have agreed that the small farmers should get more benefits in future and the agriculture Ministry is thinking of setting up an agency on a pilot basis all over India to give facilities for the small farmers and the co-operatives will be used in due course for this purpose.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : By what time are the various State Governments expected to make necessary modifications ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As early as possible. We are anxious that we should take up this matter as early as possible.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My experience shows that the small farmers in the countryside have not been benefited by the co-operative institutions and they go to the small money lenders on an annual crop return basis. It is very assured repayment, not like other cases. In every village there is what is called a co-operative union and somebody runs it ; he will conduct it on behalf of the entire village and he gets the signature from various persons. Sometimes all the signatures are forged and he goes to the central bank and he gets the benefit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The mechanism is known. What is the question ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : In the name of small farmers so much money has been taken but the repayment was not done with the result no loan is given and thus there. is stagnation in the process. Are they thinking in terms of bringing about institutional changes in the pattern of lending operations ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : There is the problem of vested interests and we have recognised it. That is why

various steps are suggested to the State Governments. In this regard co-operative insittutions themselves have been asked to take some initiative. For instance, we have asked them in future to give loans on the basis of crops raised and also on the basis of capacity for repayment We are also setting apart some special fund for risk taking. Other steps are also contemplated in regard to membership of the co-operative society. As I said earlier, the reality had been recognised and various steps are taken to remedy the defects in the existing system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The short question was : are you contemplating structural changes in the credit machinery ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Structural changes are under contemplation but it is very difficult to bring about radical changes in the structure of co-operatives. We have recommended to the State Government that the money lenders and all kinds of middle men should be eliminated from the co-operative societies.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से अथवा स्वयं इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी ली है कि छोटे किसान निजी साहूकारों के ऋणों के सूद से इतने दब गये हैं कि उस सूद-दर-सूद से अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी उभर सकेंगे—यह कठिन दिखाई देता है। इस भारी ऋण की चट्टान के नीचे वे दबे हुए हैं। क्या आपने कोई इस प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि ऐसे किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और वे चट्टान के नीचे से निकल सकें—इसके लिये क्या सरकार कोई उपाय सोच रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I do not think there is any separate survey only for the small farmers but the survey of rural indebtedness as a whole was made. There is no doubt that facilities of credit do not often go to the small farmer through co-operatives or other institutions of credit, but intercepted by and large by the bigger farmers. We have two or three schemes. The Planning Commission is examining one scheme for the fourth Five Year Plan by which we can undertake some districts in each State for taking care of the small farmers so far as credit and other agricultural inputs are concerned. The question was considered also in the conference of Co-operative Ministers and it was decided that as a first step, the vested interests in the co-operative societies should be removed and some amendment to the Co-operative Act is necessary, so that certain set of individuals may not monopolise the office of the co-operative society for long years. But as the House may infer, there is a political resistance from the co-operative leadership to any change to this effect, but some of the State Governments are undertaking the measure. By and large, with the entry of the commercial banks in the agricultural sector, the bigger farmer may be taken care of by the commercial banks, and co-operative credit should be made available to the small farmer also.

The House will appreciate that the work of the Central Government is to suggest these things to the State Governments. The primary responsibility again is of the State Governments and we can only suggest to them, but the actual implementation, whether it is an amendment of the Co-operative Act or the implementation of new schemes for the small farmer, becomes the responsibility of the State Governments. But I am very much concerned about what is happening in the rural side. If this trend of agricultural development goes on, imbalance may be created and a situtation may arise when bitterness will be noticeable between the big farmers and the small farmers.

श्री विभूति मिश्रा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने सही चित्रण किया है। मैं बिहार राज्य की हालत बतलाता हूं। वहां कुछ आदमी कोआपरेटिव फार्म के मेम्बर हो जाते हैं और वे दूसरों को कोआपरेटिव का मेम्बर होने के लिए आने नहीं देते हैं। शिण्दे साहब ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न किया कि आल इण्डिया बेसिज पर कोई ऐसा कानून बने, लेकिन वे बेचारे भी लाचार हो गये और आल इण्डिया बेसिज पर कोई कानून नहीं बन सका। हम

लोगों ने 22 बार संविधान में परिवर्तन किया है, उसमें सुधार किया है। 100 में से 70 फीसदी किसान हैं जो गांवों में रहते हैं और उनमें भी 100 में से 60 फीसदी छोटे-छोटे किसान होते हैं, जिनके पास 1 एकड़, 2 एकड़, 4 एकड़, 5 एकड़ जमीन होती है। वे बेचारे मेम्बर होना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें मेम्बर नहीं होने दिया जाता। मैंने खुद अपने गांव में मेम्बर बनवाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन मेरी बिरादरी के लोग मेम्बर नहीं होने देते, मैं खुद लाचार हो गया। रजिस्ट्रार से कहा, बाबू श्री कृष्ण से कहा, वे बेचारे भी लाचार हो गए।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब दोनों पक्षों के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि संविधान में परिवर्तन किया जाय और आल इण्डिया बेसिज पर कोआपरेटिव के लिये कोई कानून बनाया जाय जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हो तथा गरीब किसानों को ऋण मिल सके, जैसे सेठ लोगों को कार्मशियल बैंक से मिलता है, उसी तरह से छोटे किसानों को यहां से मिल सके, किसान अपनी खेती की तरक्की कर सके तो क्या हमारे मंत्री जी, जैसा कि वह सोच रहे हैं, कोई मसौदा लायेंगे ताकि संविधान में परिवर्तन किया जा सके ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I think I have comprehensively covered these questions. We know the ills and advantages of the co-operative movement. So far as legislation is concerned, as the hon. Member may be aware, if any person is not admitted as a member of any co-operative society, he can approach the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and he may order the admission of that member but that is no solution. If one member comes on the order of the Registrar and the other members are hostile to him, it will not be possible for him to sit in the meeting itself. So, it is not the law that is the solution.

As far as amendment of the Constitution is concerned, I do not think co-operatives should become a Central subject. I personally am of that view. Therefore, there is no question of amending the Constitution. Certainly, we will have to take action at the non-official level, so that some of the ill of the co-operative movement can be rectified and some legislation will also be necessary so that the vested interests may be eliminated. As far as the commercial banks are concerned a beginning has been made and some of the commercial banks have started advancing credit even to the small farmers. As I have said, it is just a beginning but the beginning has been rather encouraging.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में कहां-कहां सहकारी बैंकों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ? मैं उन्हें मिसाल के तौर पर बताऊं कि बिहार में छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में निजी लोग किसानों को ज्यादा सूद पर पैसा देते हैं और उन्हें तंग करते रहते हैं। छोटे किसानों को ऋण मिल सके, इसके लिए क्या मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी है या देने जा रहा है कि वे कानून में तब्दीली करके यह व्यवस्था करें कि अलाभकर जोत वाले किसानों और छोटे किसानों को सदस्य बनाना लाजिमी हो और धनराशि का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत उन्हीं को मिले ; यदि नहीं तो क्या मंत्रालय ऐसा करने पर विचार करेगा।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, for the information of the hon. Member I may say that we have introduced what is called "crop loan system". Under the "crop loan system" any farmer, any tenant, any share-cropper can get loans from the co-operatives.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : गांवों में सहकारी बैंकों की व्यवस्था दोषपूर्ण होने के कारण किसानों को उनसे फ़ायदा नहीं हो सकता है। इसके विपरीत स्टेट बैंक की शाखाओं तथा भूमि बंधक बैंकों से जरूर ऋण मिल जाता है, लेकिन उनकी प्रणाली इतनी उलझी हुई है कि किसान को दस जगह से प्रमाणपत्र लाने पड़ते हैं और शुरू-शुरू में ही उसके सौ, दो सौ रुपये रिश्वत देने में खर्च हो जाते हैं।

क्या सरकार किसानों को जल्दी ऋण देने के लिए इस प्रणाली को बदलेगी या इसके लिए एक अलग विभाग खोलेगी ? आज-कल सहकारी समितियों से किसानों को खाद और बीज नकद पैसे से दिया जा रहा है, उधार नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या सरकार किसानों को ऋण चुकाने के लिए भी कर्जा दे रही है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : For that we have asked the State Governments to simplify the procedures. It is true and it has come to our notice that certain malpractices are prevalent. We have asked the State Governments to simplify the procedure so that the farmers may not wait for long, they may not use the middlemen and they may not resort to other practices. This is one of the suggestions made to the State Governments and some State Governments have already taken steps in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, New Delhi.

*244. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaints of the students and trainees and subordinate staff against the administration of the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Catering Adviser of the Government of India was sent to conduct an enquiry into the affairs of the Institute ; and

(c) if so, his findinges and action taken by Government theron ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government is not aware of any specific complaint against the administration of Institute of the Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

डाय-अमोनियम फासफेट का आयात

*247. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाय-अमोनियम फासफेट की तरह का अच्छा और सस्ता उर्वरक कौनसा है जिसको डाय-अमोनियम फासफेट का आयात बन्द होने पर किसानों को उपलब्ध कराया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि किसान नाइट्रोजन वाले उर्वरक के साथ-साथ फासफोरस के उपयोग को अधिक पसन्द करते हैं और यदि हां, तो उस नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक का नाम क्या है जिसमें फासफोरस है तथा जिसे सरकार द्वारा किसानों को उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि डाई-एमोनियम फोसफेट, फोसफेटिक उर्वरकों के सबसे सस्ते स्रोतों में से एक है और इसके उपयोग का परिणाम भी बहुत अच्छा रहता है। फिर भी इसके आयात को अस्थायी रूप से बन्द कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि देश में आयातित डाई-एमोनियम फोसफेट का भंडार बड़ी मात्रा में था और साथ ही फोसफेट पूरक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने वाले देशीय कारखानों ने भी उर्वरकों का भंडार एकत्र कर लिया था जो कि समाप्त किया जाना आवश्यक था। कृषकों को डाई-एमोनियम फोसफेट की अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में कोई भी कठिनाई नहीं हुई, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों के पास इस उर्वरक के पर्याप्त भंडार थे इसके अतिरिक्त देश में ही उत्पादित डाई-एमोनियम फोसफेट और विभिन्न कोटि के एमोनियम फोसफेट जिसमें कि नाइट्रोजन और फोसफोरस दोनों ही

तत्व सम्मिलित रहते हैं, देश में विक्री के लिये भी उपलब्ध थे ।

राजस्थान में भूखे से मृत्यु

248. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री मीठा लाल मीना :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले महीने प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन में यह माँग की गई है कि राजस्थान में अकाल से मृत्यु की घटनाओं तथा राहत कार्यों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में केन्द्र द्वारा जाँच की जाय और राजस्थान नहर को राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में सम्मिलित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ज्ञापन की एक प्रति मुख्य मंत्री, राजस्थान को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेजी गई थी । राज्य सरकार से यह विशेषतौर पर कहा गया था कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि कमी से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मौतों को रोकने और भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन के उद्देश्य से सहायता कार्यों में आये भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में शिकायतों की जाँच करने के लिए हर समय सम्भव कार्य किया जाता है । राजस्थान नहर प्रायोजना की माँग को सिचाई तथा शक्ति मन्त्रालय को विचारार्थ भेज दिया गया था ।

International Exchange of Newspapers

*249. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have a scheme for the international exchange of newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा वितरित किये जाने वाले दूध की सप्लाई में सुधार

250. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध संभरण योजना दिल्ली की दूध की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली की दूध की समस्त आवश्यकताएँ कब तक पूरी हो सकेंगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ । वर्ष 1964 में विशेषज्ञ दल द्वारा अनुमानित कुल दूध की आवश्यकता प्रतिदिन लगभग 5 लाख लिटर की तुलना में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्रतिदिन 2,67,000 लिटर दूध का वितरण करती है । तब से शहर की दूध की आवश्यकता बढ़ जाने की आशा है और वह मोटे तौर से लगभग 6 लाख लिटर का अनुमान किया गया है । इस प्रकार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इस समय शहर की कुल आवश्यकता का लगभग 45 प्रतिशत दूध का संभरण करती है ।

(ख) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए दिल्ली

दुग्ध योजना ने निम्नलिखित उपाय अपनाये है :—

(1) जो ठेकेदार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दूध का संभरण करते है उनके साथ पक्के करार कर दिये गये है। वे वर्ष में स्वीकार की हुई दूध की मात्रा के सम्भरण न करने पर 5 रुपये प्रत्येक क्विन्टल की दर पर अब दंड के भागी होंगे।

(2) ठेकेदारों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, उनको दी जाने वाली कमीशन की दर बढ़ा दी गई है।

(3) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का उपलब्धि क्षेत्र विस्तृत कर दिया गया है। हरियाणा राज्य में करनाल में लगभग 20 मील की दूरी पर एक नया उपलब्धि क्षेत्र शुरू किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला मुजफ्फरनगर और राजस्थान में अलवर और भरतपुर जिलों के क्षेत्रों से भी दूध संचयन शुरू किया गया है।

(4) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के क्षेत्र के लिए, जिला मेरठ (यू० पी०), गुड़गांव और कसाल (हरियाणा), तथा बीकानेर (राजस्थान) में चार सघन पशु विकास कार्य क्रम मंजूर किए गए हैं।

(5) करनाल में सघन पशु विकास कार्यक्रम की सहकारी समितियों का संगठन कार्य, सघन आधार पर शुरू कर दिया गया है। इन समितियों के उत्पादक सदस्यों को दुधारू जानवर खरीदने के लिये ऋण दिये जा रहे है।

(6) हरियाणा के रोहतक जिले में एक पशु विकास योजना तैयार की गई है जो कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास उपलब्ध विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम की निधि से पूरी की जायेगी।

(7) यथा समय मेहसाना जिला सहकारी दुग्ध-उत्पादक यूनियन, मेहसाना (गुजरात) से प्रतिदिन 1,00,000 लिटर तक दूध खरीदने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। पिछले दिसम्बर से मेहसाना यूनियन से दूध का संभरण शुरू हो गया है और इस समय उनसे लगभग औसतन 15,000 लिटर दूध प्रतिदिन प्राप्त हो रहा है।

(8) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की केन्द्रीय दुग्धशाला का विस्तार इसकी अनुकूलतम प्रबन्ध क्षमता तक किया जा रहा है। पहली अवस्था में केन्द्रीय दुग्धशाला की मूल क्षमता प्रतिदिन 2,55,000 लिटर से 3,00,000 लिटर तक और दूसरी अवस्था में 4,35,000 लिटर तक बढ़ाई जा रही है।

(9) राजस्थान में बीकानेर स्थान पर एक संतुलन स्टेशन बनाया जा रहा है जिसकी क्षमता प्रथम अवस्था में प्रतिदिन 50,000 लिटर होगी।

(10) योजना की प्रबन्ध समिति तथा शासी निकाय ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिये दूसरी दुग्धशाला खोलने का प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ग) दिल्ली की जनसंख्या के बड़े भाग को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की सेवा यथा सम्भव उपलब्ध कराने के लिये, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की उपलब्धि तथा प्रबन्ध क्षमता बढ़ाने की भरसक कोशिश की जा रही है। फिर भी, ठीक ठीक यह कहना कठिन है कि ऐसा जल्दी से जल्दी कब तक किया जा सकेगा।

State Trading in Foodgrains

*251. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading in foodgrains has resulted in a loss ;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred during the year 1967-68 ;

(c) the reasons for the loss ; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid such losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 93.69 crores.

(c) The loss in the State Trading in foodgrains has been on account of distribution of foodgrains by the Central Government at issue prices lower than the economic costs of these foodgrains. This loss thus represents the subsidy involved in the distribution of foodgrains by the Government.

(d) The Government have been gradually raising the issue prices of foodgrains to the levels of their economic costs in order to red uce the quantum of subsidy. At present the distribution of imported rice ane imported milo only is being subsidised. With the improvement of food situation and lesser imports from abroad in the future, the quantum of subsidy is likely to be further reduced and finally completely abolished.

Demands of Jute Industry Workers

*252. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills' Association had rejected even a modest request for an ad hoc increase of Rs. 24 per worker made by him at the last meeting of the Industrial Committee on Jute ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tripartite conference also took place on the demands of the Jute Industry Workers ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of this tripartite conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Tripartite talks held at State level to consider the demands of the workers have also not been successful so far.

दिल्ली में एक अन्य डेरी की स्थापना

253. **श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एक और सरकारी डेरी स्थापित करने की योजना तैयार की गई है और क्या इसके लिये स्थान भी चुन लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके लिये किस स्थान का चयन किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने से कितना लाभ होने का अनुमान है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की प्रबन्ध समिति और शासी निकाय ने दिल्ली में दूसरी डेरी स्थापित करने से सम्बन्धित एक प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित कर दिया है । इस प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा अभी विचार किया जाना है। इसके लिये अभी स्थान नहीं चुना गया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने इस प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा अभी तक तैयार नहीं किया है । इस समय तक जमुना पार पटपड़गंज औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण द्वारा पेश की

गई 60 एकड़ भूमि के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जब दूसरी डेरी स्थापित हो जाएगी, तो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दिल्ली की अधिक जनता की सेवा करने से समर्थ हो सकेगी ।

Labour-Intensive Projects

*254. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he proposes to advise the Planning Commission for having more labour-intensive projects in view of the increase in the registration at the end of 1968 and the decrease in placement from 3.25 lakhs to 3.19 lakhs ;

(b) whether in view of the increase in unemployment among educated persons from 10.87 lakhs to 13.00 lakhs during the same period, his Ministry has sought the help of the Ministry of External Affairs for employment opportunities in other countries ;

(c) whether in view of the decrease by 2.4 per cent in comparison to the decrease of 1.9 per cent during the previous year in the private sector, Government propose to engage the idle capacity in factories by tax concessions ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Planning Commission have already laid stress on labour-intensive projects in the Fourth Plan wnich includes, roads minor irrigation, soil conservation, area development programmes, cooperation, irrigation, flood control, rural electrification, village and small scale industries housing and urban development. There will be a step-up of the outlays under labour intensive schemes in the Fourth Plan as compared to the average annual level of investments on such schemes in the three annual plans 1966-69 and the Third Five Year Plan 1961-66.

(b) The External Affairs Ministry are making efforts through our missions abroad to send out technical experts to friendly developing countries to assist in their development programme.

(c) and (d). The industrial programmes and policies for the Fourth Plan (1969-74) have been conceived keeping in view the need to correct imbalances in the industrial structure and to bring about conditions wsthin which the maximum utilisation of capacity already built up is achieved.

Land Under Cultivation

*255. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land which is under cultivation for growing food in the country ;

(b) the acreage of land out of the above so far brought under cultivation under the high yield varieties and the land under multiple crops ; and

(c) whether any special efforts are being made to bring more land under high yielding varieties during the year 1969-70, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The latest land utilisation data is available for the year 1967-68. During that year the total area under food-grain crops in the country was estimated at about 300 million acres.

(b) Out of the above area, the High-Yielding Varieties Programme covered an area of 14,92 million acres and the Multiple Cropping Programme covered an area of 9.25 million acres during 1967-68.

(c) Yes. During the year 1969-70, it is planned to cover a total area of 27 million acres under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme. The details are being finalized by the Central Teams in consultation with State Governments.

खाद्य क्षेत्रों का समाप्त किया जाना

*256. **श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :**
श्री एस० पी० राममूर्ति :
श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री एस० जेवियर :
श्री गाडिलिंगन गौड :
श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :
श्री रा० को० अमीन :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :
श्री से० ब० पाटिल :
श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य क्षेत्र समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) किन परिस्थितियों में खाद्य क्षेत्र समाप्त किये जायेंगे और ऐसा करना कब तक सम्भव होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) खाद्य क्षेत्रों के प्रति सरकार की पहुंच हमेशा ही व्यावहारिक रही है । खाद्य क्षेत्रों की बराबर समीक्षा की जाती है और खाद्य स्थिति से उत्पन्न स्थिति के अनुसार समय-समय पर ढीलें दी जाती हैं ।

विकास अभिकरणों की स्थापना

*257. **श्री रावामतार शर्मा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 8 मई, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1573 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ चुने हुए जिलों में छोटे किसानों के विकास अभिकरण स्थापित करने की प्रायोगिक योजना पर इस बीच अन्तिम रूप से विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना किन जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और इस उद्देश्य के लिए जिले चुनने का आधार क्या है; और

(ग) यदि इस योजना पर अन्तिम रूप से विचार नहीं किया गया है तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) योजना बना ली गई है, पर अभी उसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

(ख) इस योजना को देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुछ चुनिंदा (20/21) जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जाना है । इस चुनाव का आधार निम्न होगा :

(1) ऐसे छोटे कृषकों की पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्धि जो कि अभी ऋण लेने के योग्य नहीं हैं, किन्तु जिनमें विकास क्षमता की संभाव्यता है और थोड़े से विनियोग, सघन कृषि, सेवा और आदानों की व्यवस्था से ऋण योग्य बन सकते हैं ;

(2) सतही जल सिंचाई अथवा भूमि गत जल सम्भाव्यता की विद्यमानता, जिसका उपयोग किया जासकता है;

(3) ऋण वितरण के लिए क्षेत्र में भूमि विकास बैंकों । केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों की अवस्थापना की विद्यमानता । जिलों का चुनाव सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से किया जायेगा ।

(ग) योजना वित्त व्यय समिति के विचाराधीन है ।

High Power Transmitters for Calcutta and Rajkot

*258. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHARY :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the two 'Super power' medium-wave transmitters of 1,000 k.w. each to be installed at Calcutta and Rajkot are a year behind the schedule ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the delay ;

(c) the steps being taken to complete and instal the high power transmitters in time ; and

(d) the total loss suffered due to this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for delay are :

In Respect of Transmitter at Calcutta

1. Late receipt of equipment and erection tools from the supplier ;
2. Slow progress of construction of civil works ; and
3. Non-availability of bulk power supply in time for testing of the transmitter.

In Respect of Transmitter at Rajkot

1. Delay in supply of principal transmitting equipment by the supplier ;
2. Delay in contractual payment on account of devaluation of Indian Rupee and British pound.

(c) The Calcutta transmitter is expected to be commissioned in August, 1969. In the case of Rajkot transmitter efforts are being made to get the delivery of equipment early so that it may be completed during the year 1970.

(d) No financial loss has been suffered on account of this delay.

Demonstration by Building Workers in Delhi

*259. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of building workers in Delhi held demonstration at his residence on the 26th May, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a also a fact that the demonstrators demanded that the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee in respect of building workers be implemented immediately ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the demands of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The building workers did hold a demonstration at the Labour Minister's residence, on 26th May when however the Labour Minister was at Calcutta and could not meet the workers.

(c) The wages recommended by the Committee have been notified. The Inspecting Staff has been instructed to carry out the inspections and deal with cases of non-payment of the notified wage rates.

Distribution of Tractors

*260. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise distribution or allocation of tractors in 1968-69 ;

(b) the State-wise demand for tractors in 1968-69 ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Punjab has not been supplied with tractors according to its demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the allocation of tractors made to various States during 1968-69 is appended.

STATEMENT

S. No.	*Name of the State*	*No. of tractors allotted during 1968-69*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1230
2.	Assam	135
3.	Bihar	1365
4.	Gujarat	850
5.	Haryana	945
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	165
7.	Kerala	400
8.	Madhya Pradesh	775
9.	Madras	900
10.	Maharashtra	1450
11.	Mysore	1050
12.	Orissa	400
13.	Punjab	1600
14.	Rajasthan	900
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1955
16.	West Bengal	300
17.	Nagaland	12
18.	U. Ts./Reserve	568
	Total	15000

(b) The total demand of tractors in the country by the end of 1968-69 was assessed at 60,000 nos. after taking into account the number of orders pending for execution with the various indigenous manufacturers, agents for Russian tractors, the State Agro-Industries Corporations, Ministry of Defence, etc. As the orders booked by the manufacturers of indigenous tractors, the agents of Russian tractors and the Ministry of Defence covered a territory of several States, the information showing the State-wise break-up of the total demand is not available.

(c) Out of imports of 15,000 nos. of wheeled tractors arranged during 1968-69, the Punjab State was alloted as many as 1,600 tractors. It would thus be seen that the State has been alloted more tractors than it would be entitled to either on a pro-rata or area basis. The increased allotment has, however, been made keeping in view of the advance made by the State in the field of agriculture and the area under High Yielding Varieties. Besides, import of tractors as gift from relatives residing abroad has been allowed. The farmers in the Punjab are also availing of this scheme. A large number of applications have been received from the donees in the Punjab State. Custom clearance permits already issued number 498 cases and more will be issued shortly.

Shortage of Hybrid Seeds of Millets

*261. SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated requirement, short term and long term, of hybrid seeds of millets in the country ;

(b) whether there are complaints of long-term shortages of the hybrid seeds as a result of growing a sense of uncertainty amongst the farmers who have switched over to hybird seeds ; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to make up the reported shortages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The total estimated requirements of hybird seeds of millets in the country during the current year 1969-70 is 50,805 Quintals for bajra, 1,08,412 Quintals for jowar and 88,985 Quintals of maize. The estimated requirement at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan are 2,45,000 Quintals for Bajra, 9,10,000 Quintals for jowar and 13,97,600 Quintals for maize. No shortage of hybird seeds of millets anticipated for achieving the targets for the current year.

There have been no complaints of shortages in relation to long-term requiremenls of hybird seeds of millets.

Procurement by F.C I. in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

*262 SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have come to the notice of Government that certain Officers of Food Corporation of India pressurized agriculturists in the Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to tender excess wheat over the contracted quantity during procurement :

(b) if so, whether Government investigated into the matter ; and

(c) what are its findings and what action has been taken against those officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). DO not arise.

A. I. R. News Bulletin of 30th April, 1969

*263. SHRI MADHIU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio in its 9 P. M. English Bulletin on the 30th April, 1969 devoted several minutes to the Finance Minister's reply to a Members's criticism ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same bulletin did not devote even one sentence to the Member's criticism ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is the general practice of the A. I. R. to discriminate in favour of Ministers and against Opposition Members ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the Bulletin's failure to mention the criticism and concentrate only on the Ministerial reply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hon'ble Member's criticism was referred to in the bulletin. Hon'ble Member's name was also mentioned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Procurement of Foodgrains

*264. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate target fixed by the Food Corporation of India, State-wise, to procure wheat and rice during this season ;

(b) whether the procurement target for drought-affected States has been considered on different grounds ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the quantities of wheat and rice expected to be purchased by the Food Corporation of India during the current season is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(*Figures in '000 tonnes*)

	Wheat	*Rice*
1	2	3
	(1-4-69 to 31-3-70)	(1-11-68 to 31-10-69
Andhra Pradesh	—	550.0
Assam	15·0	70.0
Bihar	50.0	75.0
Delhi	2.0	—
Haryana	200.0	100.0
Madras	—	225 0
Madhya Pradesh	85.0	350.0
Mysore	1.5	3.5
Punjab	1650.0	200.0

Orissa	—	300.0
Rajasthan	75.0	—
Uttar Pradesh	730.0	10.0
West Bengal	—	450.0
	2808 5	2333.5

(b) and (c) . The anticipated purchases of the Food Corporation are based on the procurement prospects indicated in the Chief Ministers' Conference keeping in view the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Commission while recommending the targets considers various factors including estimates of production, market arrivals and price levels. Drought conditions, if any, in the States are reflected in these estimates.

Employer-Employee Relations

*265. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a seminar on Employer-Employee relationship held at Madras, several suggestions were made to end industrial disputes ;

(b) whether Government have considered these suggestions ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). It is understood that such a seminar was sponsored by the Rotary Club, Madras. Government have, however, received no report from the sponsors on the deliberations.

प्रेस परिषद् सम्बन्धी सलाहकार समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*266. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेस परिषद् सम्बन्धी सलाहकार समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में समाचारपत्र-उद्योग आदि की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां। रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति 10 मार्च, 1969 को सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई थी।

(ख) सलाहकार समिति के निष्कर्षों और उसकी सिफारिशों का सारांश रिपोर्ट के 12वें अध्याय में दिया हुआ है।

(ग) मन्त्रालय ने समाचारपत्र संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर हाल ही बातचीत की है और विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर उनके विचारों को ध्यान में रख लिया है।

(घ सरकार का विचार प्रेस परिषद् अधिनियम, 1965 में संशोधन करने के लिए संसद् में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का है।

चीनी मिलों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर गन्ने को न खरीदना

267. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी मिलों ने इस वर्ष पैदा हुआ गन्ना पूरी मात्रा में नहीं खरीदा और जहां कहीं भी गन्ना खरीदा, उन्होंने सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दरों पर किसानों को गन्ने के पूरे मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं किया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ स्थानों पर किसानों को अपने खेत खाली करने के लिए गन्ने की खड़ी फसल को जलाना पड़ा था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कारण किसानों को कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न होने देने के लिए क्या सरकार का विचार कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चीनी कारखाने वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादित गन्ने की सारी मात्राएं नहीं खरीदते हैं। वे अपने कारखाने के क्षेत्र में पेराई हेतु लाये गए गन्ने को ही खरीदते हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, हरियाणा, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि उनकी चीनी मिलों ने उपलब्ध किए गए गन्ने की सारी मात्रा खरीद ली थी और सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य अथवा उससे अधिक मूल्य दिया गया था लेकिन इनमें से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के एक कारखाने ने बिना पंजीकृत गन्ना उत्पादकों के गन्ने की पेराई नहीं की थी और पांडिचेरी के कारखाने ने कम मूल्य पर बिना पंजीकृत गन्ना उत्पादकों का गन्ना लिया था। अन्य राज्यों से अभी तक सूचनाएं प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नही हुई है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Registration of S. C. and S. T. Persons with Employment Exchanges

268. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Matric and above) who have got themselves Registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country during the last one year ; and

(b) the number of such persons provided with jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Educational level	No. of registrations effected during July-December, 1968 in respect of		No. of placements effected during July-December, 1968 in respect of	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
1. Matriculates	41,367	5,743	3,899	474
2. Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates/ Under-graduates).	14,852	2,731	1,404	235
3. Graduates (including Post-graduates)	4,849	702	629	61
TOTAL	61,068	9,176	5,932	770

NOTE : The collection of information in respect of educated job-seekers (Matriculation and above) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been started at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year w.e f. the half year ended 31st December, 1968.

Frieght Charges for Import of Foodgrains Under PL-480

*269. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only a small percentage of the American foodgrains under PL-480 agreement is shipped to India in U. S. vessels ;

(b) whether U. S. A. has demanded that 50 per cent of the foodgrains should be carried in American bottoms as provided in the PL-480 agreement ;

(c) whether freight rates charged by the American Shipbing Companies are much higher than those charged by other foreign companies ;

(d) whether India will have to incur additional expenditure by way of freight if 50 per cent of the foodgrains are shipped in American vessels ;

(e) if so, what is the additional expenditure expected to be incurred in this respect ; and

(f) whether India has made any effort to get the American freight rates reduced to a reasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under PL-480 Agreement, we are required to arrange shipment fifty percent of foodgrains purchased in American flag vessels.

(c) The freight rates of U. S. flag vessels are higher than the freight rates charged by foreign companies.

(d) and (e). No additional expenditure is incurred by Government of India if fifty per cent of the foodgrains are carried on U. S. flag vessels as the U. S. Government reimburses the freight differential between the U. S and foreign flag rates.

(f) The U. S. Maritime Administration fixes ceiling freight rates for U. S. flag vessels. The India Supply Mission provides information required by U. S. Maritime Administration and U. S. Deptt. of Agriculture whenever the ceiling rates are reviewed.

Outsiders in P. & T. Ministerial Staff Unions

*270. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided not to permit outsiders to assume leadership of the Posts and Telegraphs Ministerial Staff Unions ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROACASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). Soon after the September 1968 strike, the NFPTE and its federated unions were derecognised due to their participation in the illegal strike. In order to give an opportunity to the employees to voice their grievances and restore a channel of communication between the staff and the administration, certain unions were recognised. Some of these had been agitating for recognition for a long time.

In the absence of any valid rules for recognition for the new unions, the pattern of the old "Central Civil Services Recognition of Service Associations Rules" was broadly followed. These rules contained a clause that "no person who is not a Government servant is connected with the affairs of the service associations. The recognition granted to the unions was purely on an *ad hoc* and provisional basis. It was also made clear that this recognition would be subject to any rules/orders or other conditions which will be promulgated by Government.

Film Directed by a Producer of T. V. Centre

1585. SARI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports relating to the directing of a film by a Producer in the T.V. Centre appearing in film magazines ;

(b) if so, whether the said Producer obtained Government's permission to undertake the assignment and receive the payments therefor and since when he has been absenting himself ;

(c) how many staff artistes/producers in All India Radio have been given permission to undertake work in films outside the All India Radio and the remuneration received by them for the said assignments during the last three years ; and

(d) Government's policy with regard to such long-term assignments in the films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir, permission was obtained. He was sanctioned leave for this purpose from 25-3-68 to 25-4-69 and from 4-6-69 to 2-8-69.

(c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Individual cases are considered on merits, and permission to accept such assignments given only if the same are not in any way prejudicial to the services required to be rendered by the staff artist.

Elections to Gram Panchayats in Bihar

1586. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the preliminary steps including nominations, scrutiny, withdrawal of candidatures etc. for elections to thousands of Gram Panchayats in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and some other districts of Bihar had taken place in June, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is proposed to hold these Panchayat elections as scheduled ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been reported that the Panchayat elections in four districts of Tirhut Division of North Bihar viz. Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran and Champaran were to start on 7th July, 1963. However, prior to imposition of President's rule in Bihar, the State Cabinet decided that as North Bihar has floods every year, the Panchayat elections should be postponed till 15th of October, 1969. This decision has been confirmed during President's rule.

Construction of Buildings for Block Headquarters in Bihar

1587. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be plased to state :

(a) in how many Blocks of the District of Darbhanga in Bihar Block Development Headquarters buildings have not yet been constructed ;

(b) the causes of delay and when they are to be completed ;

(c) whether the Headquarters of Bisfi Block is at present situated at Pahika in Madhubani Block at a distance of at least three miles from the nearest point of Bisfi Block ; and

(d) if so, whether orders for immediate shifting of the Headquarters to Bisfi are being issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (d). The information is being obtained from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Implementation of the Coal Wage Board Award

1588. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 579 on the 15th February, 1968 regarding implementation of the Coal Wage Board Award by the

Ballarpura, Sherti and Shugus Collieries and state :

(a) whether the collieries have implemented the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board ;

(b) if not, the steps taken to get them implemented ;

(c) whether Government propose to cancel all the agreements for the supply of coal to the Railways by these collieries in case they fail to implement the award ; and

(d) how Government propose to make up the loss done to labour of the collieries by not implementing the award of the Wage Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Collieries have not yet implemented the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board in full.

(b) Efforts continue to be made to persuade the concerned managements to implement the recommendations fully.

(c) Government have already decided that railways and other principal Government purchasers of coal should entertain tenders for coal supply only from those collieries/managements who produce a certificate from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) of the area in which they are located to the effect that they have implemented fully the recommendations of the Wage Board.

(d) As explained in reply to Part (b), efforts continue to be made to secure full implementation of the recommendations so as to protect workers' interests.

डाक व तार विभाग की सम्पत्ति की चोरी

1589. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक व तार विभाग की कितनी मूल्य की सम्पत्ति गत पांच वर्षों में अर्थात् 1963 से 1968 तक चुरा ली गई ;

(ख) क्या चोरी के मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है तथा ऐसे अपराधों के लिए विभागीय कर्मचारियों को दोषी पाया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेरसिंह): (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) यह सच है कि विभागीय सम्पत्ति की चोरी के मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, लेकिन ऐसे मामलों का अनुपात बहुत कम है जिनमें विभागीय कर्मचारियों को इनके लिए जिम्मेदार पाया गया है । इनमें से अधिकांश मामले बाहर के लोगों द्वारा तार लाइनों से तांबे के तार की चोरी के हैं ।

(ग) मौजूदा नियमों में पहले से ही डाक-तार सम्पत्ति को विभागीय कर्मचारियों और बाहर के लोगों द्वारा चोरी से बचाने की व्यवस्था है । बाहर के लोगों द्वारा की जाने वाली तांबे के तार की चोरी के लिए विभाग ने एहतियात के तौर पर निम्नलिखित विशेष उपाय किये हैं :

(1) राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह लिख दिया गया है कि वे अपने पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों को ऐसे कदम उठाने का निर्देश दें, कि तांबे के तार की कम से कम चोरी हो ;

(2) अपराधियों को और भी कड़ी सजा देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए टेलीग्राफ तार (अवैध कब्जा) अधिनियम 1950 को संशोधित किया गया है ; और

(3) विभाग उत्तरोत्तर तांबे के तार के स्थान पर तांबा-इस्पात के तार और एल्यूमीनियम के तार लगाने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है ।

Money Missing from Calcutta Office of F. C. I.

1590. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 40,00,000 were found to be missing from the Calcutta Office of the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) the names of persons arrested in this connection ;

(c) whteher any money has been recovered from the suspects ;

(d) whether there have been other instances of misappropriation of cash in other F. C. I. offices and if so, the number of instances and the amount of cash involved in each case ; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent such crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A case of short recovery of about Rs. 32.61 lakhs has been discovered in Calcutta Office of the Food Corporation of India.

(b) No person has been arrested so far. The case is under investigation by the C. B. I.

(c) Not so far.

(d) There have been three other instances of misappropriation of Corporation funds, involving Rs. 8943.53 ; Rs. 11,500 and Rs, 528.00.

(e) In the procedure laid down by the Corporation, there are adequate checks and balances intended to prevent losses due to short recovery of cost of foodgrains issued. Review of these procedure has been made and no lacunae have been found. Instructions have been issued emphasising the need for due observance of the prescribed procedures. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the Internal Audit Wing of the Corporation.

Supply of Maize by F. C. I.

1591. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the name of the concern and its proprietor who were supplied large quantity of maize by the Food Corporation of India and the quantity and the cost of this supply during the last year ; and

(b) the manner in which the payment was made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) *Name of the concern* :

M/s Bihar Traders, Calcutta.

Name of proprietor :

Shri B. K. Kedia.

Quantity :

98,812.54 Quintals.

Cost :

Rs. 69,16,877.80

(b) The amount that was paid by the party was by bank demand drafts and by cheques.

Production Cost of Sugar and Policy Regarding its Export

1592. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average cost of production per ton of indigenous sugar and the average price per ton of international sugar ;

(b) the quantity and price per ton at which we exported sugar annually during the last three years and the average loss suffered by the sugar industry ;

(c) the salient features of the U. S. Sugar Act and Commonwealth Sugar Agreement under which we export sugar ;

(d) the manner in which the loss in export is made good to the industry ;

(e) what percentage and value of sugar is set aside compulsorily for export, Statewise ; and

(f) the salient features of the present sugar policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The fair ex-factory prices of levy sugar of ISS Grade D-29 for 1968-69 for the 5 zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission and worked out in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section (3C) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with the help of the Cost Schedules of the Sugar Enquiry Commission ranges from Rs. 141.30 to Rs. 175.28 per quintal.

The average of the London Daily Prices (which is an index of the international price of sugar) for January to June, 1969 is £ 35.65 (Rs. 641.7) per long ton C. I. F. U.K. 96. basis.

(b) The quantity and the f.o.b.s. realisation from sugar exported during the last three years are as under :—

Year	*Quantity exported (lakh tonnes)*	*Estimated f.o.b.s. realisation (Rs./Tonnes)*
1966	4.41	390
1967	2.17	658
1968	0.99	1,011

The loss on exports in 1966 and 1967 was met by the Government of India and not by the sugar industry. In 1968, however, the export loss was met by the industry under the provisions of the Sugar Exportion Promotion Act, 1958. Information of the loss suffered by the industry on these exports will be available after the accounts have been finalised by the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

(c) Salient features of the U. S. Sugar Act and the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement are as under :—

U.S. Sugar Act

Under this Act, the U. S. Government allocates, to specified countries, quotas upto which they can export sugar to the United States in a calendar year. These quotas depend on the consumption requirement of the United States in the year concerned.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

The parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement are the U.K. Government and the sugar industries of the sugar exporting territories of the Commonwealth. Under this Agreement, the exporting territories agree to sell and the U. K. Government agrees to buy in each year specified quantities at the negotiated price which is generally higher than the world price. Further, the exporting territories can export specified additional quantities to preferential markets at world prices plus preference.

(d) The loss on sugar exports in 1968 and exports so far committed in 1969 has been borne by the sugar industry under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958. Factories were expected to recoup the loss from the sale of sugar released to the factories for sale in the open market.

(e) The quantum of exports in 1968 and 1969 has been apportioned amongst the factories in proportion to their production in the preceding sugar season under the Sugar Export Promotion Act 1958. The apportionment is not made on state-wise basis and is also not related to the value of sugar. Under the aforesaid Act, the quantum of exports in a particular year should not exceed 20% of the proudction in the relevant sugar season.

(f) The policy of partial decontrol, which was first introduced in the last season, is being continued in the current season 1968-69. Under this policy, a quantity equal to 70 per cent of the production in year 1968-69 is being procured from sugar factories for controlled distribution at fixed levy prices. The factories have been permitted to sell the balance of the sugar produced any where in India at the free market price subject to regulation of releases by Government. The levy prices of sugar have been fixed according to the schedules of the Sugar Enquiry Commission for the 5 zones recommended by it having regard to the minimum price of sugarcane notified by the Government.

Supply of Tractors to Madhya Pradesh

1593. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 5282 on the 3rd April, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons why an agricultural State like Madhya Pradesh has hardly one-fifth of the number of tractors as compared to Punjab ;

(b) whether any special efforts have been made in Madhya Pradesh to popularise tractors by making them available to the agriculturists on instalment basis or by financing agriculturists of fairly big holdings to own the tractors ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) why Government do not establish tractor supply stations in various parts of Madhya Pradesh and hire out tractors to small farmers charging hire per acre of tractors service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The number of tractors in Madhya Pradesh is less than that in Punjab because of different conditions prevailing in the two States. Availability of assured irrigation percentage of irrigated land, nature of holdings, socio-economic conditions, multiple cropping etc. are responsible for difference of number tractors in use in these two States.

The distribution of tractors manufactured indigenously is done by the dealers and sub-dealers appointed by these manufacturers on the basis of 'first come, first served'. Hitherto, the distribution of imported tractors was done in the various States including Madhya Pradesh by the agents of foreign suppliers also on the basis of 'first come, first served'. The registrations made by the farmers in the Madhya Pradesh State were are low as compared to the registrations made by the farmers in the Punjab and hence increased supply of tractors to the latter State.

(b) Loans for the purchase of tractors have been advanced by the State Government. Similar loans are being advanced by the Commercial and Land Development Banks. With the establishment of Agro-Industries Corporation recently in the State, it would be possible to make available large number of tractors for sale to the farmers in Madhya Pradesh. Besides, the Corporation has also in view a scheme for supply of tractors to farmers on hire-purchase basis.

(c) The State has a fleet of 224 crawler tractors and 31 units are operating all over the State for the last 20 years. The work is taken up by the Government owned tractors in the field of cultivators on fixed hire charges. It includes bull-dozing, summer cultivation, harrowing, contour bunding and levelling. Further expansion of this scheme is under consideration of the State Government.

F. C. I. Offices

1594. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where the offices of the Food Corporation of India are located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana with the number of employees, category-wise, employed therein and the number of godowns held by them, with their capacity ;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains procured during the year 1968-69 by those States ;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains expected to be procured during the year 1969-70 by them ;

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments have approached for opening new offices in their States ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving the requisits information is laid on the Table of the Home. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1449/69].

(b) During the rabi marketing year 1968-69 (April '68 to March '69), 2145 thousand tonnes of wheat and rabi coarse grains were procured in those States. During

kharif marketing year 1968-69 (November, '68 to October, '69) 1169 thousand tonnes of rice and kharif coarse grains have been procured so far in these States. It is not possible to give precise estimates of future procurement of kharif grains during the remaining season.

(c) Targets of procurement during the kharif marketing year 1969-70 (November, '69 to October, '70) have not yet been fixed. The Agricultural Prices Commission had suggested procurement target of 3370 thousand tonnes of wheat in these States during the rabi marketing year 1969-70 (April, '69 to March, '70)', So far a quantity of about 2306,1 thousand tonnes of wheat has been procured in these States. It is not possible to give any precise estimates of future procurement of wheat during the remaining season.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Radio Licences

1595. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3754 on the 20th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the number of radio licences issued between the period 1st January, 1969 to 30th June, 1969 and the amount realised ; and

(b) the number of licences renewed during the period 1st January, 1969 and 30th June, 1969 and the amount realised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Progress in Land Reforms

1596. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House detailing the extent of progress in various land reform measures undertaken by the State and Union Territory Governments together with shorfalls and steps proposed to be taken by the States and Union Territories and action suggested by the Government of India to accelerate the pace of complete land reforms measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1450/69]

Casual A. I. R. Artistes

1597. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of artistes engaged on casual basis at present at the Delhi Units of All India Radio with the first date of their appointment ; and

(b) the reasons for continuously booking these artistes on a casual weekly/fortnightly basis and not holding the regular selections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement containing information required with respect to Delhi Station of All India Radio is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1451/69] Information relating to other units of A. I. R. at Delhi, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand of Whole Milk in Delhi

1598. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand of whole milk which is supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Delhi Milk Scheme to increase its capacity in

order to meet the requirements of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. Delhi Milk Scheme does not supply whole milk, but (i) Standard, (ii) toned, (iii) doubled toned milk.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme issued fresh milk tokens to over 70,000 applicants on its waiting list last winter. In spite of this over 70,000 more applications are again pending with the Scheme. Delhi Milk Scheme has taken the following steps for increasing procurement and handling of milk :—

(i) Firm agreements have been entered into with the contractors who supply milk to DMS. They are now subject to a penalty of Rs. 5/-per quintal in case of failure to supply the agreed quantity of milk during the year.

(ii) In order to provide an incentive to the contractors, the rate of commission payable to them has been increased.

(iii) Procurement area of the D. M. S. has been extended. A new procurement area in the Haryana State about 20 miles away from Karnal has been taken up. Milk collection has also been started from areas in district Muzaffarnagar in U. P. and districts Alwar and Bharatpur in Rajasthan.

(iv) Four Intensive Cattle Development Ptogrammes have been sanctioned for the milk shed of D. M. S. in districts Meerut (U. P.), Gurgaon and Kranal (Haryana), and Bikaner (Rajasthan).

(v) The work of organisation of Cooperative Societies in Karnal I. C. D. P. area has been taken up on an intensive basis. Loans for the purchase of milch animals are being provided to the producer members of these Societies.

(vi) A scheme for cattle development in Rohtak district of Haryana has been prepared for being financed from the World Food Programme funds available with Delhi Milk Scheme.

(vii) Arrangements have been made for purchase of upto 1,00,000 litres of milk per day from Mehsana District Cooperative Milk Producers Union, Mehsana (Gujarat) in due course. Supplies from the Mehsana Union have started from December last and at present daily average of about 15,000 litres of milk is being received from them.

(viii) Action is in hand for expansion of Central Dairy of the Scheme to its optimum handling capacity. The Central Dairy is being expanded from its original capacity of 2,55,000 litres per day to 3,00,000 litres in the first stage, and to 4,35,000 litres per day in the 2nd stage.

(ix) A Balancing Station with a capacity of 50,000 litres per day in the first stage is being set up at Bikaner in Rajasthan.

(x) Management Committee and Governing Body of the Scheme have approved in principle the proposal for setting up of a 2nd Dairy for the Delhi Milk Scheme. The details are being worked out.

निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में ग्रामीण सहकारी विपणन समिति

1599. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निकोबार द्वीप समूह में ग्रामीण सहकारी विपणन समिति की इस समय वित्तीय स्थिति कैसी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : 30 जून, 1968 को कार निकोबार में 14 ग्रामीण सहकारी विपणन समितियाँ थीं। इन समितियों के कुल 393 सदस्य थे और 13·84 लाख रु० की कार्यकर पूंजी थी। 30 जून, 1968 को इन्होंने कुल 1·82 लाख रु० का लाभ कमाया। सरकार ने इन समितियों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी थी। इन समितियों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी बताई जाती है।

Purchase of Land in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh for Residential Buildings of P & T

1600. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

CASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts in the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where land has been purchased for the residential buildings of the P and T staff and its office building purposes and when the said land was purchased ; and

(b) by when the construction work of the buildings is likely to be started on the purchased land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement giving information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1452/69]. Information relating to date of purchase wherever available is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) The actual construction work is likely to start after preparation of drawings sanction of estimates etc. subject to availability of funds.

देश में नलकूपों तथा पम्पिंग सैटों की आवश्यकता

1601. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कुल कितने नलकूपों/पम्पिंग सैटों की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) उन्हें लगाने के लिये कितना धन चाहिये तथा यह काम कब तक पूरा हो सकेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). देश में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों को अधिकतम सीमा तक विकसित करने के लिए अन्ततः कितने नलकूपों पम्पिंग सैटों की आवश्यकता होगी, इस बारे में अभी तक अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। देश की कुल भूमिगत जल संभावनाओं का वैज्ञानिक निर्धारण करने के बाद ही अनुमान लगाने का प्रयास किया जा सकता है। इस दिशा में अधिक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। चौथी योजना के लिए भूमिगत जल विकास योजनाओं के अस्थाई लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

योजना का नाम	लक्ष्य (संख्या)
(1) राजकीय नलकूप	5,000
(2) निजी नलकूप	4,00,000
(3) डीज़ल-पम्पिंग सैट	6,00,000
(4) विद्युत-पम्पिंग सैट	12,50,000
(5) खुदा कुआँ	8,00,000
(6) कुएँ वेधन	5,00,000
(7) कुएँ गहरे करना	3,00,000

Promotion of Fishing Industry in Kerala

1602. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister or FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for promotion of fishing industry in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any scheme for the promotion of fishing industry in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period has been submitted by the Government of Kerala and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No State-wise earmarking of outlays in the Central and Centrally sponsored sectors has been made. An overall outlay of Rs. 34 crores in these sectors has been tentatively approved for Fisheries in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The main programmes envisaged are the intensification of exploratory and experimental fishing , provision of harbour facilities and development of deep sea fishing. So far as Kerala is concerned exploratory survey is already

being done by the Indo-Norwegian Project and the Deep Sea Fishing Station, Cochin. The exploratory fleet is being strengthened. The fishing harbours at Mopla Bay, Baliapatnam and Beypore will be completed shortly. Investigations will be taken up for more harbours for mechanised vessels. The fishing harbour at Vijhinjom, estimated to cost Rs. 173 lakhs will be completed during the Fourth Plan period. A pre-investment survey for a fisheries harbour at Cochin is being undertaken. A survey of sardine and mackerel resoruces on the West coast is also proposed to be taken up with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme.

(c) The Government of Kerala proposed an outlay of Rs. 1726 lakhs in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of fisheries. (A statement showing details of schemes proposed by the State is Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—1453/69]). Having regard to the resources a revised outlay of Rs. 1100 lakhs has been tentatively adopted.

जादुगुडा यूरेनियम की खानों और कारखानों के श्रमिकों की बैठक

1603. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जादुगुडा श्रमिक संघ ने 24 मई, 1969 को यूरेनियम की स्थानीय खानों तथा कारखानों के श्रमिकों की एक बैठक का आयोजन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि उक्त बैठक एक में संसद सदस्य को, जो सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई खान तथा खनिज समिति के सदस्य हैं, भाषण देना था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त बैठक में भाषण देने से संसद सदस्य को रोकने के लिये जमशेदपुर के एम० पी० ओ० ने 24 घंटे के लिये जादुगुडा में धारा 144 लागू कर दी थी ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो खानों के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त तथा सरकार के पास पंजीकृत मजदूर संघ में भाषण देने से एक संसद सदस्य को रोकने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) और (ख) . जी हाँ ।

(ग) से (ङ) . ये मामले राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं ।

कृषि उत्पादन पर कीड़ों का प्रभाव

1604. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न प्रकार के कीड़े हमारे कृषि उत्पादन के बढ़ाने में बाधा उत्पन्न करते है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कीड़ों का नाश करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गये परिक्षण अपर्याप्त तथा अप्रभावी रहे है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कीटनाशी दवाइयाँ छिड़कने की मशीनों की बहुत कमी है, और यदि ये मशीनें खराब हो जाती हैं, तो उनकी मरम्मत के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) यह सत्य है कि अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के प्रादुर्भाव के साथ-साथ अनभिज्ञात बिमारियों और कीटों ने समय-समय पर समस्या उत्पन्न

की है। कटाई से पूर्व की हानि को रोकने के के लिये पैकेज विधियों के अंश के रूप में समुचित पौध संरक्षण उपायों को अपना लिया गया है जिससे कि कीटनाशी और रसायनिक नियंत्रण उपायों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग से कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता की जा सके।

(ख) जी नहीं, अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं का समाधान अनुसंधान और क्षेत्र कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। कीट और रोग नियन्त्रण अनुसूचियां प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर समय-समय पन पुनर्शोधित कर दी जाती हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

कृषि उपज (श्रेणी-करण और बिक्रीकरण), अधिनियम, 1937 के अन्तर्गत कदाचार के मामले

1605. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 24 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7488 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स खुमान चन्द श्याम लाल ब्रिस्टल्स एक्सपोर्टर्स, कानपुर का अधिकार-प्रमाणपत्र 20 दिन तक निलम्बित रखने के पश्चात् किन शर्तों पर पुनः नया किया गया था ; और

(ख) जिन कारणों से कृषि उपज (श्रेणी-करण तथा बिक्रीकरण) अधिनियम, 1937 को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है, उन कारणों का उल्लेख क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) वे शर्तें जिन पर सर्वश्री खुमान चन्द श्यामलाल, ब्रिस्टल्स एक्सपोर्टर्स, कानपुर का अधिकृत-प्रमाणपत्र 20 दिन तक निलम्बित रखने के पश्चात् पुनः नया किया गया :

(1) माल के वाहनान्तरण स्थान पर एगमार्क पैकेजों को चढ़ाने और उतारने के निरीक्षण के लिये यह कम्पनी अपने कुछ प्रतिनिधियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति करेगी।

(2) कम्पनी यह देखने का प्रबन्ध करेगी कि माल बुकिंग होने के उसी दिन मूल स्थान से भेज दिया जाये और माल के गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुँचने पर उसी दिन उसे छुड़ा दिया जाये।

(3) कम्पनी लेबलों/सीलों को न छेड़े जाने का प्रबन्ध करेगी।

(4) माल के चुंगी अधिकारियों को निरीक्षण के लिए सौंपने से पहिले कम्पनी अपने प्रतिनिधियों में से एक को भेजे जाने वाले माल की पूरी तरह से निरीक्षण करने के लिये प्रतिनियुक्ति करेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न संख्या 7488 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में दी गई जानकारी प्रत्येक साल केवल एक मामले का उल्लंघन प्रदर्शित किया। यह प्रदर्शित करता है कि किस प्रकार से यह अधिनियम प्रभावी बनाया जा रहा है।

रूस तथा अन्य साम्यवादी देशों द्वारा भारतीय समाचारपत्रों को दिये गए विज्ञापन

1606. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रूस तथा अन्य साम्यवादी देशों के भारत स्थित दूतावासों द्वारा उन समाचारपत्रों तथा मुद्रणालयों को कितने मूल्य के विज्ञापन तथा अन्य छपाई कार्य दिया जा रहा है जो आंशिक रूप को अथवा पूर्ण रूप से साम्यवादी दल अथवा प्रमुख साम्यवादी कार्य कर्ताओं के हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : सरकार को इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि भारतीय समाचारपत्रों को विदेशी दूतावासों से विज्ञापन प्राप्त करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है और ना ही ऐसा करते समय उन्हें सरकार को सूचित करने की आवश्यकता होती है ।

श्रम संहिता

1607. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
डा० रानेन सैन :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग के अध्ययन दल की इस सिफारिश की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जिसमें देश के लिए व्यापक 'श्रम संहिता' होनी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) से (ग). श्रम विधान सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल ने, जिसने कि श्रम संहिता के मसविदे का सुझाव दिया है, अपनी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी है । सरकार अभी इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है और आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर ही इस पर विचार करेगी ।

समाचार पत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज का कोटा

1608. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री 3 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5253 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष में देश के विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों को अखबारी कागज का कितना-कितना कोटा दिया गया था ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक समाचार पत्र ने कितने अखबारी कागज का उपयोग किया था और उसमें से अप्रयुक्त बकाया कागज कितना है अथवा कोटे के अतिरिक्त कितने अखबारी कागज का उपयोग किया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण* सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या LT—1454/69] जिसमें 1967-68 के लाइसेंस वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों/पत्रिकाओं को अलाट की गई तथा उन द्वारा इस्तेमाल की गई अखबारी कागज की मात्रा दी गई है।

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* अंग्रेजी उत्तर के साथ देखें ।

1968-69 के बारे में इसी प्रकार का एक विवरण, जो 1969-70 के लिए अखबारी कागज के कोटे के लिए समाचार पत्रों से प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त होने के बाद ही संकलित किया जा सकता है, यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा। प्रार्थना-पत्रों के प्राप्त होने की अंतिम तिथि 1 सितम्बर, 1969 है।

Resettlement of Displaced Persons in Dandakaranya Project

1609. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dandakaranya Project needs additional land to absorb the current influx of displaced persons there ;

(b) if so, the approximate land required and how Government are going to arrange for it ;

(c) the totol number of refugees settled so far and the total amount spent thereon ;

(d) whether Government have asked for additional land from the respective States ; and

(e) if so, their reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Dandakaranya Development Authority has been resettling about 2,000 families every year. Annual requirement of land for this programme varies between 15,000 to 20,000 acres. To meet this requirement, State Government of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are approached for release of suitable land from time to time.

(c) Upto 31-5 1969, 13,274 families of displaced persons have been resettled. On their resettlement approximately Rs. 16.92 crores have been spent upto 31-3-1969.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under examination of the two State Governments.

Report of the Study Group of National Labour Commission on Fertilizer Industry

1610. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1567 on the 8th May, 1969 regarding the report of the Study Group on Fertilizer Industry and State :

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the National Labour Commission on the report of the Study Group on Fertilizer Industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMELOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में खेती

1611. **श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :**
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री प० मु० सईद :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कृषि की प्रकृति के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-

साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख).एक विवरण [सभा पटल पर रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1455/69]

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

1612. **श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :**
श्री प० मु० सईद :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट के क्षेत्राधिकार में इस समय कुल कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों के सिक्के निकालने की क्या व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कभी-कभी इस टेलीफोन यन्त्र में सिक्के फँस जाते हैं जिसके कारण टेलीफोन में दोष पैदा हो जाता है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे फँसे हुए सिक्कों को निकालने की क्या व्यवस्था है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारी संख्या में ऐसे सिक्कों की चोरी हो रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान ऐसी चोरियाँ करते हुए कितने कर्मचारी पकड़े गए हैं तथा ऐसी चोरियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) 983.

(ख) इस समय इस काम पर दो कर्मचारी लगाये गये हैं जो समुचित समय के बाद सिक्के निकाल कर यह राशि डाक घर में जमा कराते हैं।

(ग) आमतौर पर इसमें सिक्के नहीं फंसते। यदि कोई व्यक्ति यंत्र के साथ छेड़-छाड़ करे और उसमें कोई अन्य वस्तु डाल दे तो सिक्के फंस जाते हैं। इनकी देख-भाल के लिए रखे गए कर्मचारी कई बार यह देखने के लिए जाते हैं कि यंत्र ठीक काम कर रहा है या नहीं। इन यंत्रों में फंसे हुए सिक्के भी अन्य राशि के साथ डाक घरों में जमा करा दिये जाते हैं।

(घ) इस तरह की चोरी विभाग के देखने में नहीं आई।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Tractor Assembly Plant at Nilokheri

1613. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is considering a plan to set up a tractor assembly plant at Nilokhir ;

(b) if so, what will be the total capacity of the plant ; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government has already approved a programme for the setting up of Tractor Assembly Plant at Nilokheri by the Haryana State Agro-Industries Corporation.

(b) A total capacity of the Plant per shift would be 10 tractors a day which would work out to an annual capacity of around 3,000 tractors in a single shift.

(c) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Panchayats in Chandigarh

1614. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to

improve the lot of the farmers of the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Panchayat Samiti Manimajra has in its Jurisdiction some villages of Haryana and some villages of the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to bifurcate such Panchayat Samities ;

(d) whether some Panchayats in the Union Territory of Chandigarh have still villages of Punjab or Haryana alongwith the villages of the Union Territory and some are being controlled by those Governments ; and

(e) whether Government is considering the proposal to reorganize the Panchayats so as to bring them under the control of the State administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : The information as supplied by the Chandigarh Administration is as under :

(a) The following schemes were implemented during the year 1968-69 to improve the lot of the farmers :

(i) Demonstration on fertilizers and insecticides Rs. 25,500/—

(ii) supply of improved agricultural implements on subsidized basis for Rs. 7,500/—.

(iii) Loans advanced under Minor Irrigation, Grow More Food Schemes for installation of tube-wells, wells etc. and purchase of tractors for Rs. 1,83,000/—.

(iv) 5 imported tractors were distributed amongst the farmers by lottery.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Cultivation in Chambal Ghati, Madhya Pradesh

1615. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will give a special consideration to the area of Chambal Ghati in Madhya Pradesh where most of the land is lying barren ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that if that land is made cultivable, the food production of the area can meet the entire needs of the country in respect of food ; and

(c) whether Government will look into this matter and help that State Government so that the Chambal Ghati land may be made cultivable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India are aware of the problem of Chambal Ghati Ravines in Madhya Pradesh which extends over an area of about 6 lakh acres. Efforts are being made through State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for reclamation of ravine area as far as possible within available means.

(b) Only a part of the ravines, which are shallow, can be economically reclaimed for agriculture. The rest have to be put under protective afforestation and grassland development. The reclaimed ravines where irrigation is made available, can be made quite productive. But the needs of the country are too large to be met from the Chambal Ghati ravines of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Measures to stabilise the ravines in selected areas and to reclaim shallow ravines and table lands for agriculture have already been taken. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 90,000 acres of ravine lands were surveyed in Madhya Pradesh. An area extending over 17,600 acres has been reclaimed or put under protective afforestation under State schemes. For the Fourth Plan, the Central Working Group has recommended, under State Plan, reclamation and afforestation measures over an area of 43,000 acres with an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs. Besides this, there is a Centrally Sponsored

Scheme for setting up a pilot project of Ravine Reclamation in M. P. at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to be completed within Fourth Plan period to cover an area of 5000 acres. The Central Ravine Reclamation Board has also been formed to review the reclamation policies and programmes from time to time.

अंगूर की खेती

1616. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंगूर की किसी किस्म का विकास किया गया है, जिसमें शीघ्र पकने का गुण है और जो भारत के उत्तरी भागों में पैदा करने के लिए अत्यन्त उपयुक्त है तथा जो बेल पर चढ़ने के स्थान पर झाड़ी के रूप में फैलती है और जिसके पैदा करने में किसी भी प्रकार के सहारे की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी उपज ऐसी किस्मों की तुलना में, जिनमें तार के मंडप के सहारे की आवश्यकता पड़ती है कितनी कम अथवा अधिक है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था, नई दिल्ली में बहुत किस्मों में से दो किस्में अर्थात् 'ब्यूटी सीडलेस' और 'परलिटी' चुने गए जो कि शाखा और बेंतों पर प्रथम कुछ आधार कलियों पर मध्यम वर्द्धन होता है और फल पैदा होते हैं। अंगूर की ये किस्में ऊपरी पद्धति से सफलतापूर्वक खड़ी रहने को तैयार की गई हैं। इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण तरीके में अंगूर की बेलें एक ही तने में लगभग एक मीटर तक उगने दी जाती हैं और तब झाड़ी के रूप में (किसी विस्तृत ढांचे की आवश्यकता नहीं होती) रखने को प्रशिक्षित की जाती हैं। जब तक मुख्य-तना अपने को सम्हालने की शक्ति प्राप्त करता है तब तक केवल प्रथम कुछ वर्षों तक एक मीटर लम्बी लकड़ी या बांस के सहारे की आवश्यकता होती है। ये किस्में बहुत जल्दी हो जाती हैं और ये मई के अंत तक परिपक्व होती हैं तथा बीज-रहित हैं। 'ब्यूटी सीडलेस' काले रंग की है जबकि 'परलिटी' हरे पीले रंग की है।

(ख) प्रत्येक बेल में अंगूर की पैदावार कुछ कम होती है, लेकिन प्रति एकड़ पैदावार पर कोई असर नहीं होता है क्योंकि इस तरीके में बेलों की संख्या प्रति एकड़ ज्यादा होगी। प्रत्येक बेल की पैदावार 6-7 किलोग्राम होगी और एक एकड़ में लगभग 600 बेलें लगाई जा सकती हैं। इस मामले में अंगूर की बेलें एक दूसरी बेल से दो मीटर दूर तथा उनकी पंक्तियों में चार मीटर की दूरी होगी।

काजू की खेती

1617. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, जिससे पता चले कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कितनी एकड़ भूमि में, जिसमें खेती नहीं की जा रही है, काजू की खेती की जा सकती है ;

(ख) समोच्च केरन (कन्टूर लाइन) पर कितने पेड़ लगाये जा सकते हैं ; और

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि में काजू के कितने पेड़ लगाये जायेंगे?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) कन्टूर लाइनों पर वृक्षों की संख्या कन्टूर की लम्बाई पर निर्भर करेगी। सामान्यतया हर तरफ 20 से 22 फुट तक का अन्तर रक्खा जाता है और प्रति एकड़ लगभग 80 से 100 वृक्ष तक लगाए जा सकते हैं।

(ग) अस्थायी प्रस्तावों के अनुसार, चौथी योजना में 3,69,000 एकड़ भूमि में काजू की खेती करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए लगभग 2,95,20,000 काजू के वृक्ष लगाने की आवश्यकता होगी। यह योजनावधि में धन की उपलब्धि तथा अन्य सुविधाओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

सोयाबीन की खेती

1618. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना अवधि में सोयाबीन की खेती का विकास करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) कितने एकड़ भूमि में सोयाबीन की खेती की जायेगी और मिलों द्वारा सोयाबीन की कितनी मात्रा उपयोग की जायेगी तथा ऐसी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक मिल की क्षमता कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चौथी योजना में, अधिक प्रोटीन वाली खाद्य फसल के रूप में सोयाबीन की खेती का विकास करने के लिये एक कार्यपत्र तैयार किया गया है। 1973-74 तक सोयाबीन की 40000 टनों की उपज का अनुमान लगाया गया है। सोयाबीन की खेती का विकास करने के लिये कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें अपने सामान्य विस्तार कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत इसकी खेती का विकास करेंगी। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने सुधरी हुई किस्मों के प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है, जो कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के द्वारा किये गये समन्वित सोयाबीन अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के फलस्वरूप उपलब्ध हुए। गत वर्ष अमरीका से सुधरी किस्मों के 44 टन सोयाबीन बीज आयात किये गए।

(ख) इस समय, देश में कोई भी कारखाना सोयाबीन से तेल नहीं निकालता है। किन्तु 71 बिनौला पिराई एकक हैं, जिनकी क्षमता बिनौलों के रूप में 9.15 लाख मैट्रिक टन प्रतिशत है, और 97 विलायक निस्सारण एकक हैं जिनकी क्षमता खली के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष 18.5 लाख मैट्रिक टन है, यह 270 तेल-मिलों के साथ हैं। इनमें से बहुत से एकक, जो मशीनें इनके पास लगी हुई हैं उनमें थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करके सोयाबीन से तेल के निस्सारण का कार्य शुरू कर सकती हैं। ये एकक अपनी क्षमता का 60 से 70 प्रतिशत तक कार्य कर रहे हैं और जब सोयाबीन के बीज उनको उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे, तो वे सोयाबीन से तेल के निस्सारण का कार्य कर सकते हैं।

Refugees From East-Pakistan

1619. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees who came from East Pakistan in the first six months of 1969 ; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 4270 Persons.

(b) Migrants from East Pakistan, who need the assistance of Government for their rehabilitation and, therefore, enter relief camps maintained for their reception, comprise agriculturists, non-agriculturists and also families belonging to Permanent Liability Category, i.e. old and infirm persons, unattached women and orphans. Schemes have been drawn up for the rehabilitation of all the agriculturist families on land. For the non-agriculturist families, certain pattern schemes have been sanctioned which provide for grant of business or trade loans, training and employment. Families belonging to Permanent Liability Category are sent to Homes where institutional care and training facilities for them are available. As the vacancies in the existing Homes are limited, steps are being taken to set up new Homes.

Loss of Cattle in Rajasthan Due to Drought

1620. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cattle from drought affected areas of Rajasthan took shelter in Punjab and Haryana and how many of them have gone back ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to replenish the stock of cattle in Rajasthan to meet the needs of the sowing season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 1,89,500 head of cattle from drought affected areas of Rajasthan took shelter in Punjab and Haryana States. About 60,000 head of cattle are reported to have returned to Rajasthan so far.

(b) A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been sanctioned by the Government for grant of Tacavi loans to agriculturists for purchase of bullocks and camels for the purpose of tilling agricultural land.

गायों तथा बैलों की नस्ल में सुधार

1621. **श्री ओंकार सिंह :**
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में गायों तथा बैलों की नस्ल में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए आगामी दो वर्षों में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली योजना क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही से आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अच्छी नस्ल की गाय और बैल खरीदने के लिए छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) 1. पिछले दो वर्षों (1967-68 और 1968-69) में गायों तथा बैलों की नस्ल में सुधार करने के लिये निम्नलिखित मुख्य तरीके अपनाये गये है :—

(1) विभिन्न राज्यों में 11 सघन पशु विकास परियोजनायें स्थापित की गई हैं ।

(2) थारपरकर, लाल सिन्धी और सुरती की नस्ल के 3 केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म स्वीकृत किये गये हैं जोकि सब राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व के हैं ।

(3) जसी, फ्रीसियन, ब्रान स्वीज और क्यूरनसे नस्लों की 614 विदेशी पशुओं का आयात किया गया है और विभिन्न राज्यों को संकरण योजनायें बढ़ाने में सहायता देने के लिए वितरित किये गये हैं ।

(4) जसी और फ्रीसियन सांडों का 1512 एमप्यूल्स जमा हुआ वीर्य आयात किया गया है और विभिन्न सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं में प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

2. आने वाले दो वर्षों में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है :—

(1) आने वाले दो वर्षों के अन्तर्गत सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं की संख्या का निर्णय अभी होना है ।

(2) 3 केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फ़ार्मों (एक मुर्राह और दो विदेशी पशु नस्लों के) मंजूर किये जाने की आशा है ।

(3) विदेशी और साथ ही देशी नस्लों के वीर्य को जमा करके रखने के लिए एक जमा वीर्य बैंक मंजूर किए जाने की आशा है।

(4) समन्वित पशु प्रजनन फार्मों के अन्तर्गत, राज्यों में कई फार्मों को चुना जायेगा।

(5) 600 विदेशी पशुओं को आयात करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

(6) उच्च श्रेणी के जसी तथा फरीसियन सांडों का 2418 एमपुल्स का जमा वीर्य आयात करने की आशा है।

(ख) देश में गायों की 26 पंजीकृत नस्लें भैंसों की 8 नस्लें हैं। इन पशुओं की विशेषतायें सुधारने के लिये, देश में अब तक निम्नलिखित मुख्य कार्य-क्रम शुरू किये गये है :—

		संख्या (एकक)
1.	मूल ग्राम ब्लाक	480
2.	ए० आई० केन्द्र	1200
3.	सघन पशु विकास परियोजनायें	32
4.	केन्द्रीय जसी पशु प्रजनन फार्म	1
5.	विदेशी पशुधन प्रजनन फार्म (मित्र राष्ट्रों के सहयोग से स्थापित की गई)	3
6.	पशु चिकित्सालय	6200
7.	औसर बैलों का बंधीकारण और विदेशी नस्लों का वीर्य	1052 सांड और औसर 3930 जमा वीर्य के एमप्यूल्स

पशु-विकास एक दीर्घ-कालीन परियोजना है। भारतीय पशुओं में पीढ़ी का मध्यान्तर लगभग 5 वर्ष का है अर्थात एक बछिया को वयस्क होने, प्रजनन धारण करने तथा दूध देने में लगभग 5 वर्ष लगते हैं। इसलिये पशु-प्रजनन के परिणाम की उत्पति-क्षमता में कोई सुधार 5 वर्ष के बाद अनुभव किए जायेंगे। वास्तव में, यद्यपि उन्नत करने के साधारण तरीकों के द्वारा प्रजनन से अंकित सुधार लगभग 5 पीढ़ियों में जाने जाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे पशुओं के विकास को 20-25 वर्षों के समय का लगातार धैर्य तथा उद्यम अपेक्षित है। दूध का राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन 1956 में 170 लाख मैट्रिक टन से 1966 में लगभग 250 लाख मैट्रिक टन तक बढ़ जाने की आशा है।

(ग) दूध-संभरण सहकारी समितियों/कृषि ऋण समितियों के द्वारा अपने सदस्यों को दुधारू जानवरों को खरीदने के लिये ऋण दिये जाते हैं। रिज़र्व बैंक आफ़ इंडिया का 1,000 रुपये तक का ऋण सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा वैयक्तिक जमानत पर दिया जाता है और व्यक्तियों को राज्य सरकार का ऋण या तो सीधा या दूध संभरण समितियों के द्वारा खास-कर पशु के बन्धकीरण पर दिया जाता है।

भारत और विदेशों में प्रति एकड़ उपज

1622. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीका, रूस, मैक्सिको, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और भारत में अनाज की औसत प्रति एकड़ उपज कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति एकड़ उपज के मामले में भारत बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे): (क) 1964-65 और 1966-67 के लिये अमरीका, रूस, मैक्सिको, संयुक्त अरब

गणराज्य तथा भारत में कुछेक प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों की औसत प्रति हैक्टेर उपज का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—1456/69]

(ख) ऊपर (क) में निर्दिष्ट देशों की अपेक्षा भारत में उपज साधारणतया कम होती है।

(ग) खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये 1966-67 से एक 'नई नीति' अपनाई गई है। मुख्य उपाय हैं : अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम, बहुद्देश्यीय खेती, सघन खेती के लिये लघु सिंचाई का विकास, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशक औषधियों जैसे आदानों की सुगठित व्यवस्था, सामयिक और उदार ऋण सुविधाएं, जिसमें संस्थानिक वित्त, किसानों की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान कार्य का विस्तार शामिल है।

इन कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावस्वरूप, 1967-68 के दौरान, अधिकांश अनाज की फसलों की उपज दरों में पिछले सालों की उपज की अपेक्षा अधिक वृद्धि हुई। 1967-68 के लिये प्रमुख अनाज की फसलों की उपज दरों के आंकड़े विवरण 11 में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1456/69]

राष्ट्रीय एकता पर गीत

1623. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने फिल्मी गीतों के अतिरिक्त ऐसे गीतों की रचना के बारे में कोई प्रबन्ध किये हैं जिनसे राष्ट्रीय एकता, सुरक्षा तथा चरित्र निर्माण की भावना जागृत हो ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कितने गीतों की रचना की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एकता, देश-भक्ति तथा साम्प्रदायिक मेल मिलाप के विषयों पर कई गीत रिकार्ड किये गये हैं। इनमें से 37 गीत प्रसारण के लिये मन्जूर कर दिये गये हैं। इन विषयों पर सामूहिक गायन के लिये उपयुक्त गीत लिखने और संगीतबद्ध करने के लिये सरकार एक योजना तैयार कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कार्य कर रहे केबल संयोजक

1624. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इस समय कुल कितने केबल संयोजक कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि इन केबल संयोजकों द्वारा बड़ी मात्रा में सरकारी माल का गोलमाल किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले में जांच कराने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगी और इस बारे में सतर्कता से काम लेगी जिससे सरकारी माल की चोरी रोकी जाए।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 82।

(ख) तथा (ग). अभी तक गोलमाल के किसी मामले की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिलाया गया है। तथापि बिछाई हुई केबल के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े चुराये गए हैं (1 जनवरी, 1968

मे अब तक 19 ऐसे मामले हो चुके हैं) । ऐसे सभी मामलों की पुलिस को तुरन्त रिपोर्ट करा कर पैरवी की जाती है ।

Allotment of Sugar to Gujarat

1625. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quotas of Sugar being alloted to the State of Gujarat since August, 1968 onwards ;

(b) whether the quota alloted for each month was supplied and lifted by the State Government regularly ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing month-wise the quota of levy sugar allotted to Gujarat since August, 1968, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT—1457/69]

(b) Yes, Sir. Almost the entire quotas allotted were lifted by the State nominees regularly.

(c) Does not arise.

Risk Insurance for Journalists

1626. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has urged Government to make it obligatory for newspaper managements to institute risk insurance for journalists on duty ;

(b) if so, whether the workmen's Compensation Act will be suitably amended to incorporate the risk ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Working Journalists rea not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and there is no proposal under Government's consideration at present to amend the Act so as to cover them.

Arrears of Telephone Revenue

1627. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SARI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. B. RAJU :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of telephone revenue which is lying in arrears in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the period for which this amount has been lying outstanding ;

(c) the share of Central Government offices out of this amount ; and

(d) what steps have been taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Rs. 596.27 lakhs as on 1-3-69 for bills issued upto 30-11-68. A statement showing the break up of this amount according to P & T Circles/Districts is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1458/69.]

(b) For varying periods from three months to about 14 years. A statement showing the outstanding relating to each year since 1955-56 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1458/69.]

(c) Rs. 1.98 crores approximately.

(d) Steps, such as, disconnection of telephones, personal contact with subscribers, and finally legel action, where necessary, are taken with a view to effecting recovery.

Rise in Price of Cotton

1628. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will

the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of cotton in India have been rising steadily ;

(b) whether the East Africa Cotton Association have prepared a crash programme for stepping up cotton output for the consideration of Government ;

(c) whether it has also been suggested that the import of cotton to be resorted to in order to bring down the prices of cotton in India ; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the crash programme and what steps have been taken to keep the rise in prices under check ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. But from a broader perspective, the rise in cotton prices is in line with the phenomenon of the general rise in commodity prices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No details of crash programme prepared by East African Cotton Association are available. To check the rise in prices of cotton, besides the import of cotton the following measures, have been taken during 1969.

(i) The credit levels in case of cotton traders were reduced with effect from 3rd May, 1969.

(ii) Stock levels were reduced by one month with effect from 18th June, 1969.

काश्मीर में तिब्बती शरणार्थी

1629. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1969 में प्रधान मंत्री को एक विज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया था जिसमें काश्मीर में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों की दुर्दशा की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) और (ख). मई, 1969 में, लद्दाख में बौद्धों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा एक ज्ञापन प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया गया था जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा गया था कि लद्दाख में शरणार्थियों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय है और अन्य स्थानों में बसाये गये शरणार्थियों की तुलना में अत्यन्त प्रतिकूल है और यह भी कहा था कि शरणार्थियों को भारत में अन्य स्थानों में न भेजा जाये किन्तु उनका लद्दाख में ही पुनर्व्यवस्थापन किया जाना चाहिए । तिब्बत से आये शरणार्थियों को लद्दाख में पुनर्व्यवस्थापन देने के लिये जो योजनायें पहले तैयार की थीं वे सिंचाई सुविधाओं के अभाव में अधिक प्रगति नहीं कर सकीं । सरकार ने उनके ज्ञापन पर विचार किया है और उपयुक्त स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में नई योजनाएं, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार के परामर्श से, तैयार की जा रही हैं ।

राजस्थान के लिए शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर

1630. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर स्थापित करने का कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० मु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). जोधपुर में

उच्च शक्ति का ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के काम में मुख्यतः कन्ट्रेक्ट सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों की वजह से ट्रांसमीटर के लिए भवन निर्माण का काम रुक जाने के कारण कुछ देरी हुई है। यह काम अब चालू हो गया है।

(ग) 1970-71 के पूर्वार्ध में।

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित किये जाने वाले अंग्रेजी के पाठ

1631. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित किये जाने वाले अंग्रेजी के पाठों की मूल लिपि ब्रिटिश परिषद् की सहायता से तैयार की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आकाशवाणी कब से इसे ब्रिटिश परिषद् की सहायता से तैयार कर रही है तथा इस बारे में निर्णय मन्त्री स्तर अथवा अधिकारियों के स्तर पर लिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या अंग्रेजी पाठ प्रसारित करने का यह कार्यक्रम दिल्ली प्रशासन के कहने पर जारी किया जा रहा है अथवा यह आकाशवाणी के कुछ अधिकारियों के अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रति प्रेम होने के कारण जारी किया जा रहा है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किए जाने वाले अंग्रेजी पाठ दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं। इन पाठों के तैयार करने में आकाशवाणी का ब्रिटिश कौंसिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रशासन से पता चला है कि स्क्रिप्टों की योजना बनाने और उन्हें तैयार करने में ब्रिटिश कौंसिल मार्च, 1966 से सहायता दे रही है। अंग्रेजी सिखाने के लिए पाठ्य चर्या की योजना बनाने में ब्रिटिश कौंसिल की सहायता लेने का निर्णय आकाशवाणी या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं किया गया था। पाठों का प्रसारण दिल्ली प्रशासन के कहने पर जारी है।

उत्तम बीज तथा खाद से भूमि की खेती

1633. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में कितने एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि के लिए उत्तम बीज और खाद से खेती की गई तथा उसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितना अतिरिक्त उत्पादन हुआ ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : वर्ष 1967-68 में, 1966-67 से लगभग 102.6 लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों का कार्यक्रम चलाया गया, जिससे लगभग 55 लाख मैट्रिक टन अनाजों के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन होने की आशा है।

1968-69 में लगभग 60 लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने की योजना थी। अब तक केवल, खरीफ़, 1968 की भूमि का क्षेत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। क्योंकि रबी ग्रीष्म 1968-69 के लिए इस प्रकार की जानकारी, अधिकांश राज्यों ने अभी तक नहीं भेजी है, इसलिए 1968-69 में वह अतिरिक्त भूमि जो इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वास्तव में लाई गई और उसके फलस्वरूप अनाजों के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन को बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

Sinking of Tube-wells in Meerut District (U. P.)

1634. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the Uttar Pradesh State Government for sinking State-owned tube-wells for cultivation of the land allotted to the ex-military personnel in Hastinapur area in Meerut District ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant some additional amount to the State Government for this area of Hastinapur ; and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The formulation and execution of minor irrigation schemes, including State tubewells, is the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Preservation of Wild Life

1635. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tourism Department has urged for a separate high powered body to look after the preservation of wild life and creation of certain facilities for Shikar tourism ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On receiving the request from the Department of Tourism the question of setting up a small High Power Committee to go into the problem of Wild Life conservation in the country was considerd by the Government. It was decided to refer the matter to the Indian Board for Wild Life, the highest advisory boby in the country on the conservation of wild life. The proposal of the Department of Tourism for setting up a High Power Committee was accordingly placed before the Indian Board for Wild Life at its 7th Session held on 8th and 9th July, 1969 at New Delhi for its consideration. The Board did not consider it necessary to appoint a National Committee of Wild Life conservation as the work required to be done by this High Powered Committee is already being attended to by the Board itself.

Production of Wheat in Tamil Nadu

1636. SHR V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has expressed the view that Tamil Nadu can produce two lakh tonnes of wheat during the year 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start cultivation of wheat in Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, expressed the view during a lecture that South India, including Tamil Nadu, can produce 2 lakh tonnes of wheat during 1969-70.

(b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not yet taken up any intensive programme for wheat cultivation.

(c) The Statement by the the Director is very recent.

Extension of E.S.I.S. to Madurai

1637. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has decided to extend the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to Madurai despite the advice of the Centre to postpone it ;

(b) the reasons advanced by the Centre

for the postponement of the extension of the Scheme ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were extended to the insured persons in Madurai in October, 1956. Medica care under the Scheme has also been extended to the families of insured persons with effect from 3.6.1969.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reports of Study Groups of National Labour Commission

1638. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a report has been submitted to Government by some Study Groups of the National Labour Commission ;

(b) if so, their main recommendations ; and

(c) how many of them have been accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) The Study Groups have submitted their reports to the Commission and not to Government. The Commission is yet to submit its report to Government. Government would consider the matter after the receipt of the Commission's recommendations.

Sugar Production

1639. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
SHRI D. N. TIWARY :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated sugar production during 1968-69 and how it compares with the sugar production in the preceding two years ;

(b) whether the production has fallen short of the target and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) how the average prices of sugar during 1968-69 in the open market compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding two years ; and

(d) how far additional land has been brought under sugarcane cultivation during 1969-70 and what steps have been taken to encourage sugarcane cultivation during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The production of sugar during 1968-69 upto the 22nd July, 1969, has been 38.94 lakh tonnes as compared at 22.03 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 and 21.50 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 upto the corresponding date.

(b) No target of production was fixed for 1968-69.

(c) A statement showing the average prices of sugar in the open market during 1968-69 compared with the prices during the corresponding period in the last year is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1459/69]. There was no open market in 1966-67.

(d) The First Estimate of area under sugarcane cultivation for 1969-70 has not yet been made. The information so for available indicates that there is no reduction in area under the crop this year. The main incentive for increased sugarcane cultivation during this year was the higher price of sugarcane paid last year. The following

steps are proposed to be taken this year to encourage sugarcane cultivation :

(i) Provision of adequate irrigation by allocating sufficient funds from State Plan Schemes under Minor Irrigation.

(ii) Creation of special A. R. C. (Agricultural Refinance Corporation) Schemes for minor irrigation in sugarcane development areas.

(iii) Making funds available from the Commercial Banks for augmenting irrigation and other facilities for boosting up production.

(iv) Highest priority for laying out approach roads in factory areas under State Plan Schemes.

(v) Active participation of factories for sugarcane development efforts.

Investment in the Trade of Fish and Fishery Products

1640. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in the trade for the export of fish and fishery products in the year 1966, 1967 and 1968 ; and

(b) the expenses incurred for the said trade during the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statistical survey of fish processing plants in the country is available in provisional form for 1966. This survey indicates a level of investment of Rs. 3.37 crores. Figures for 1967 and 1968 are not yet available. The level of investment in 1966 on fishing vessels operating for the export trade, which has been computed as a proportion of the total investment on fishing vessels, was Rs. 6.64 crores in 1966, the additions in 1967 and 1968 being computed at Rs. 0.78 crores and Rs. 1.04 crores respectively.

(b) The running expenses of fish processing plants amounted to Rs. 5.93 crores (inclusive of the cost of fish) in 1966. Figures for 1967 and 1968 are not yet available.

The running expenses of fishing vessels operating for the export trade have been computed as follows :

Year	*Rs. in crores Expenses*
1966	2.39
1967	2.67
1968	3.05

Allotment of Foodgrains to Deficit States

1641. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotment of foodgrains to deficit States is done on the consumption of 10.5 ounces per adult ;

(b) if not, what is the basis ; and

(c) the population of each deficit State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Central allotment of foodgrains is made on the basis of requirements of Government distribution, internal availability within a State, availability with the Centre and similar requirements of all other States.

(c) The population figures of each State are available in the Census of India.

Production of Foodgrains in States

1642. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States in the country which will be surplus in foodgrains during 1969-70, which will have just enough for their requirements and which will be deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The demand for foodgrains like that of other commodities is elastic and depends on a number of factors such

as population, material prosperity of the people, food habits, extent of urbanisation, availability of other substitute foods, etc. In the developing economy of India, most of these are changing. No scientific survey of consumption of foodgrains in India is also available. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the requirements of foodgrains at any particular point of time in any state. It is also too early to frame any estimate of production of foodgrains in the different States in 1969-70. No inference can thus be drawn about which States will be surplus, which self-sufficient and which deficit during 1969-70.

New Transmitter for Simla

1643. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the installation of a high power transmitter for Simla rests ;

(b) the power of the present transmitter and that of the new one ; and

(c) the likely date when the new transmitter will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Construction of the building for the transmitter is in progress.

(b) At present there is a low power short-wave transmitter. It will be replaced by a high power medium-wave transmitter.

(c) During 1970-71.

New Radio Stations in Himachal Pradesh

1644. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the broadcasts from the Pakistan Radio of Lahore, Rawalpindi and Karachi can more easily be heard in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh than those from the All India Radio ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open, more new stations in those areas of Himachal Pradesh ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. However, a high power m.w. transmitter is under installation at Simla.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा अच्छी किस्म के बीजों के लिये अनुसंधान कार्य

1645. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों के उन्नत बीज पैदा करने के बारे में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधान कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों अथवा कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों ने शिकायत की है कि निगम के बीज अशुद्ध, घटिया और बेकार हैं और यदि हां, तो उन राज्य सरकारों तथा व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन्नत बीज पैदा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बीजों के सुधार तथा उन्हें न्यूनतम मूल्य पर किसानों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम अपने-आप कोई भी अनुसन्धान कार्य हाथ में नहीं लेती है, हालांकि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था तथा कृषि विश्व-

विद्यालयों जैसी अनुसन्धान ऐजेन्सियों से निकट सम्पर्क बना कर कार्य करती है।

(ख) जी हां, इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें हैं। उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—1460/69]

(ग) और (घ). राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, जो एक सार्वजनिक संस्था है भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा विकसित, सुधरी किस्मों के प्रजनक बीजों से मूल-बीज उत्पन्न करने का काम करती है। ये अच्छी किस्म के प्रमाणित बीजों को भी सप्लाई करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, श्रेष्ठ बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में तराई बीज विकास निगम की स्थापना की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार बीज-उत्पादन के लिये निजी कम्पनियों, इत्यादि को भी प्रोत्साहित करती है। इन उपायों से बीज-उद्योग में प्रतियोगता की स्थिति को बनाये रखने में सहायता मिलती है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप गुणात्मकता और कीमतों पर स्वस्थ प्रभाव पड़ता है।

बीज उद्योग को नियंत्रित करने के लिए इस प्रकार का कानून बनाया गया है कि केवल श्रेष्ठ बीजों को सच्चे लेबल की स्थिति में बेचा जा सके। एक केन्द्रीय किस्म निर्मुक्त समिति की स्थापना की गई है और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम केवल उन्हीं किस्मों के उत्पादन को हाथ में लेती है, जो इस समिति द्वारा निरीक्षित और निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और विक्रेताओं द्वारा बीजों की प्रघून-विक्री के लिये भी व्यवस्था की है।

Development of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony Near Kalkaji, New Delhi

1646. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any progress in fulfilling the programme for the development of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi ;

(b) the details regarding the water supply, sewage and electricity arrangements completed so far ;

(c) whether the allottees have started construction of houses ; and

(d) if so, when the bulk of the housing construction is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The internal development of the colony, including construction of roads, drains, sewerage, sump and over-head tank and pipe-lines for water supply has been practically completed by the C. P. W. D. Electrification is being done by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The position regarding water supply, sewerage and electricity is as under :—

Water Supply : The internal water supply arrengement is almost complete. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have given a small water connection which will serve the initial needs of the colony. Pending final arrangements to be made by the Corporation, the water supply will be augmented from tubewells which are being board by the C. P. W. D. One tubewell has already been bored and is being developed. The pipe-line from the tubewell to the underground reservoir in the colony has been laid.

Sewerage : The internal sewerage system has been almost completed. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have now to connect the system with its main sewer line This work relates to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and is expected to be completed by January, 1970. The Corporation have intimated that, in the meantime, they will agree, as a special case, to allow building activities without the internal sewerage system being connected into the outfall sewer, provided the individual plot-holders make arrangement for septic tanks for their houses.

Electricity: 40% of the work has already been completed. Further work has been suspended because of the fear of pilferage of material since the colony has not yet started coming up. The D. E. S. U.

have informed that there will be no delay in electrification of the colony as and when the construction of houses is taken up.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The construction of houses is to be done by the allottees themselves ; they may do so after they have got their plans approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and after they have arranged for necessary finances. Under the terms of allotment, the allottees are required to complete construction of the houses within two years of the date of agreement to lease.

Sanitary Conditions of P & T Quarters in New Delhi

1647. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the common latrines provided in P & T Quarters of 'G' Point, New Delhi are being used by the outsiders and as a result the allottees of Government Quarters are compelled to go towards the ridge behind Talkatora Park to answer nature's call ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the presence of a large number of outsiders in the area, the place is grandually being turned into a slum ; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken to provide separate latrines to the allottees and also keep the area clean ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Complaint has been received that some outsiders are using the common latrines. These outsiders are not living on the P & T land. The NDMC has been requested to clear the place occupied by the outsiders.

(b) Because of a large number of outsiders using the common latrines the sanitary condition in the latrine blocks has deteriorated. The Colony, otherwise cannot be treated as slum.

(c) A proposal to provide one W. C. for a set of two quarters at an estimated cost of 1·4 lakhs was made but has been shelved for the present because the whole area according to D. D. A's Zonal Plan is to be redeveloped in which case the existing quarters will have to be dismantled. Meanwhile, the sanitary staff is being strengthened for ensuring proper cleaning of the latrines. The matter is also being pursued with the N. D. M. C. for early eviction of the squatters.

Research Work on Cotton Cultivation

1648. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the agencies in India which are engaged in research work on cotton cultivation ;

(b) whether Government have made any special allocation of funds for research schemes on cotton production and if so, the amount and the details of the schemes ; and

(c) if not, the resons thereof in view of the important role that cotton plays in the country's economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The agencies are the State Departments of Agriculture/Agricultural Universities and the Central Research Institutions under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sponsored a Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project since April 1967, which is functioning under the aegis of the above agencies. Besides, one of two Private aegencies like the Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Phaltan and the Annapurna Seed Farm Industries, Walgon in Maharashtra are also engaged in research work on cotton cultivation.

(b) Yes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project during the Fourth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs 110 lakhs. There are 25 centres of research under the Project in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajashan, Gujarat, Maha-

rastra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This scheme will supplement the efforts already being made by the State Departments of Agriculture/Agricultural Universities in Cotton Research. A provision of Rs. 29 lakhs has been made in current year's budget for this scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvemennt in yield of Cotton

1649. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the Iniernational Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, that there has been a rise of nearly 5 million bales in the world cotton production during 1968-69 season due to increased yields and expanded acreage ;

(b) whether the average yield in India has improved over that of the last three years and if so, the per acre yield achieved last year ; and

(c) the total quantity of cotton prodnced in the country during 1968-69 and the percentage of increase or decrease over the previous year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. However, in the 'Annual Review of the World Cotton Situation' for 1968-69, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, washington has reported the rise of nearly 5 million bales in world cotton production duriug 1968-69 over the preceding year. This Increase in production is due to rise in yield as well as expansion of area under cotton over the previous year.

(b) Yes, Sir. The yield of cotton per hectare during the last three years was as follows :—

1965-66	108 Kgs.
1966-67	114 Kgs.
1967-68	124 Kgs.

(c) Official estimates of cotton production during 1968-69 are under compilation.

Effect of Floods on Procurement of Paddy in Andhra Pradesh

1650. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of which procurement of paddy will be retarded as a result of the heavy rains and floods in the Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh during May, 1969 ;

(b) whether this would lead to any shortage of rice in the country in the coming months ; and

(c) if so, the arrangements made to meet the shortages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 2 lakh tonnes according to the State Government.

(b) and (c). Shortfall in procurement in one State does not lead to any shortage of rice in the country. It only reduces the quantum of rice available for public distribution. The shortfall in procurement in Andhra Pradesh may be made good by better procurement in other States.

Revision of Wages in West Bengal Engineering Industry

1651. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripartite talks to settle the issue of revision of wages in West Bengal's Engineering Industry took place on the 26th May, 1969 at Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the failure of the Wage Board and the Tripartite talks to reach a concensus at the national level on this issue any tangible result for the workers has been achieved by the Conference and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) It is undeastood from the State Government thr

tripartite talks to settle the issue of revision of wages for the workers employed in Engineering Induatry in West Bengal were held on 17-5-69 before the State Labour Minister, and it was agreed to hold further talks at bipartite level. These, however, have not proved successful so far but the State Government which is fully seized of the matter, is continuing its efforts to promote a settlement.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of A. I. R. by West Bengal and other State Governments

1652. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press reports in the 'Statesman' of Calcutta of 27th May, 1969 that West Bengal Information Minister wants to discuss the issue of greater use of brordcasting facilities by the State Governments ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Orissa Information Minister also suggested to call a conference of the State Information Ministers to discusss this issue ; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction to these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) These suggestions for discussion of matters of mutual interest to the State Governments and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are welcome. A meeting of Information Ministers of State Governments is proposed to be held later this year.

Price Page Schedule for Newspapers

1653. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADACSTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 1983 on the 31st July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities to implement the important recommendation of the Press Commission, regarding the price page schedule ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Press Commission, the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956 was passed in September, 1956. After consulting newspaper publishers and their associations as required under section 3(4) of the Act, the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960 was issued on the 24th October, 1960. The order, which was to come into force on 12-12-60, was not put into effect in view of a writ petition filed in the Supreme Court by the Sakal newspapers and others challenging the constitutional validity of the Act and the Order. On September 25, 1961, the Supreme Court pronounced the judgement declaring the Act and the Order as is constitutional and void. Government are in sympathy wiih the recommendation but its implementation is difficult at present in view of the Supreme Court judgement.

Ban on foreign detective films

1654. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to put a ban on the entry of foreign detective films in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the modern theft cases like the one in National Museum and in a Delhi hotel on the 29th May, 1969 are the result of the technique of the foreign detective films ;

(c) if so, when Government are putting a ban on the entry of such films ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No cases of theft which were the result of techniques shown in foreign detective films have come to notice.

(c) and (d). Licenses for import of films are issued in terms of monetary value and length thereof and not with reference to the titles or contents of the films. The detective films cannot, therefore, be separated and banned as a category. It is also not necessary to do so because all films imported into the country can be exhibited only if certified by the Central Board of Film Censors as suitable for the purpose. The provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, made thereunder as well as the directions issued to the Board in terms thereof are adequate enough to keep out exhibition of films likely to incite the commission of an offence.

Introduction of Asian Regional Telephone Service

1655. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the establishment of an Asian Regional Telephone Service ;

(b) if so, the time by which the survey for establishing the Asion Regional Tele-Communication will be completed ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are setting up a Commercial Satellite Station in India for this purpose ; and

(d) the time by which the Satellite Station will start operating ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. There is a proposal made by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) with the approval of the participating countries for the establishment of Regional Telecommunication Network for the ECAFE region which includes telecommunications links between India and neighbouring countries.

(b) The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) has arranged with the assistance of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) for carrying out pre-investment surveys under the United Nations Development Programme to assess feasibility of these projects. The execution of these projects is to be taken up by the participating countries only after the report of the experts has been reeceived and the projects processed further.

(c) A commercial Satellite Communication Earth Station is being set up for India's participation in the Global Satellite Communications Systems.

(d) The Station is expected to become operational by January, 1970.

चीनी का उत्पादन और वितरण

1656. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच इस वर्ष तैयार की गई चीनी के वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) क्या 1969-70 के मौसम में चीनी के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई भावी योजना तैयार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार का निर्धारित मूल्यों पर चीनी कारखानों के उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत मुख्यत: घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित करने के लिए अधिप्राप्ति करने के निर्णय की दृष्टि में और इस वर्ष उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होने के कारण राज्यों का लेवी-चीनी का मासिक कोटा जनवरी, 1969 के

पूर्व से कुल एक लाख मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर जनवरी, 1969 में 1·26 लाख मीटरी टन और मई, 1969 से 1·59 लाख मीटरी टन कर दिया है। राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी गयी है कि इन कोटों को मुख्यत: घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण किया जाए। चीनी कारखानों को खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए दिया जाने वाला मासिक कोटा चरणों में गत वर्ष के 60,000 मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर जनवरी, 1969 से 70,000 मीटरी टन और जून, 1969 से 95,000 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है। थोक उपभोक्ताओं को अपनी आवश्यकताएं खुले बाजार से चीनी खरीद कर पूर्ण करनी होती हैं। राज्यों में आवंटित कोटों के लिए वितरण की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Freight Costs of Fertilisers

1657. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to the slowing down in the Vietnam war, the freight costs of fertilisers to be shipped from the U. S. A. to India is likely to increase substantially, because of the fact that the U.S. has of late begun insisting on shipping fertiiisers in American bottoms In terms of the decision that 50 per cent of all fertiliser exports financed out the US Aid Credit should be carried under US Flag ;

(b) if so, the likely extent of increase in the freight costs and total amount of extra expenditure in terms of foreign exchange to be incurred on that account during the ensuing year ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto and whether any approach has been made by Government to the U. S. Government seeking relief from this extra burden ; if so, the U. S. Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Under the terms of aid received from U.S.A. for the purchase of fertilisers, atleast 50% of fertilisers procured have to be carried in U.S. flag vessels. When U S. flag vessels are not available, U.S. Government allow fixtures under Non-U.S. flag vessels in excess of 50% limit. Since January 1968 onwards, there has been greater availability of U.S. vessels due to (i) reduction in food exports from that country, (ii) revision of the ceiling rates by U.S. Maritime Administration and (iii) release of U.S. vessels from other commitments.

Whereas the freight paid for the period July, 1967 to June, 1968 for 6.44 lakh tonnes on U.S. vessels was 22.3 million dollars, the freight paid for the period July, 1968 to June, 1969 for carrying 6.96 lakh tonnes was 29.7 million dollars. In the circumstances stated above, there is no question of U.S.A. insisting on this country carrying 50% of fertilisers by U.S. flag vessels or Government of India seeking relief from the U.S. Government.

Sugar Prices

1658. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for keeping two prices of sugar (controlled and free market) in the country ; and

(b) whather it is a fact that the repercussions of such policy will be hard hitting to farmers in the long run who apprehend low gur prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The policy of partial decontrol of sugar under which part of the production is procured by Government at fixed prices, and the the rest is released to the sugar factories for sale at open market prices was adopted with a view to :—

(i) facilitate payment of a higher

sugarcane price by sugar factories to the sugarcane growers ;

(ii) arrest the tendency of fall in area under sugarcane during two successive years 1966-67 and 1967-68, by incentive to cane growers through (i) above ;

(iii) maximise production of sugar ; and

(iv) make available sugar to domestic consumers and for Defence Services, exports etc. at a cheaper price.

(b) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के गोदाम

1659. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के गोदामों और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम के भण्डागारों पर इस समय कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ख) इन गोदामों अथवा भाण्डागारों से रेलवे स्टेशन की दूरी कितनी है ;

(ग) इस समय इन गोदामों में कुल कितना स्टाक है ; और

(घ) उनके रख-रखाव तथा कर्मचारियों पर प्रति मास कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्य विभाग के खाद्यान्नों के सभी गोदाम भारतीय खाद्य निगम को हस्तान्तरित कर दिये गए हैं। केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम ने इन्दौर, भाटापाड़ा तथा मुरैना, में भाण्डागार। गोदाम बनाने हेतु 31 मार्च, 1969 तक 23,79,520 रुपये खर्च किये थे। इन्दौर में निर्माण कार्य अभी भी चल रहा है।

(ख) से (घ). इन्दौर, भाटापाड़ा, मुरैना में स्थित तीन भाण्डागार। गोदामों के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है :

	इन्दौर	भाटापाड़ा	मुरैना
(1) भाण्डागारों और रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी	6 किलोमीटर	$2\frac{1}{2}$ किलोमीटर	2 किलोमीटर
(2) 30 जून, 1969 के कुल स्टाक	4,987 मी० ट०	4,259 मी०ट०	5,870 मी०ट०
(3) 1968-69 के दौरान इन पर औसत मासिक खर्च			
रख रखाव :	कुछ नहीं †	512.33 रु०	904·16 रु०
स्टाफ :	2,972·95 रु०	1,703·25 रु०	1,948·15 रु०

†—ये गोदाम हाल ही में पूरे किये गए थे।

लघु सिंचाई के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

1660. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं, भूविकास तथा कृषि उत्पादन के लिए 1967-68 और 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त प्रयोजनों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 में कितनी सहायता माँगी थी ; और

(ग) 1969-70 के लिए मांगी गई राशि

के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त (एंटेट प्लान) योजनाओं के लिए निर्मुक्त की जाती है । 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता निम्न प्रकार है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

योजना	निर्मुक्त : की गई राशि			
	1967-68		1968-69	
	ऋण	अनुदान	ऋण	अनुदान
1. केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त योजनाएं	423·58	185·68	451·94	147,08
2. केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित	3·33	55·84	3·76	25·91
	426·91	241·52	455·70	172·99

(ख) और (ग). राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता उनके द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई व्यय प्रगति के आधार पर निर्मुक्त की जाता है । 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वर्षों की अवधि में राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिए राज्य द्वारा माँगी हुई कुल राशि उन्हें निर्मुक्त की गई थी । केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के मामले में, सहायता की राशि सहायता के प्रतिमान के आधार पर नियत की जाती है । अतः राज्य सरकार का कोई सहायता मांगने का प्रश्न नहीं होता । राज्य सरकारों को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1969-70) से प्रारम्भ की गई राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिए सहायता की निर्मुक्ति नई पद्धति के अन्तर्गत की जाएगी । राज्य सरकारों को पूर्ण रूप से समस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए ब्लाक ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी जाएगी, जो कि किसी अकेले कार्यक्रम या योजना से सम्बन्धित नहीं होगी । 1969-70 के लिए राज्य सरकार को उनके वार्षिक प्लान के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 46·7 [illegible] रुपये की एक राशि स्वीकृत की [illegible] । 1969-70 के लिए सहायता की वास्तविक निर्मुक्ति राज्य सरकार द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई व्यय प्रगति के आधार पर वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में की जायगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के जंगलों में शेरों की संख्या में कमी

1661. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में शेरों की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन कम हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी संख्या में कमी का कारण भूतपूर्व शासकों तथा उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों द्वारा शेरों का शिकार किये जाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न लगाना है और उनकी संख्या में और अधिक कमी होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के तहसील बरहानपुर के चान्दनी तथा असीरगढ़ जंगलों में नेमा नगर के वरिष्ट अधिकारियों द्वारा शेरों का शिकार किये जाने के कारण उनकी संख्या कम हो रही है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का भूतपूर्व शासकों तथा नेमानगर के वरिष्ट अधिकारियों द्वारा शेरों का शिकार किये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के वनों में कोई शेर नहीं हैं ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं होते ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि-फार्म

1662. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोई कृषि फार्म बनाया है अथवा कृषिफार्म बनाने की अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसा ही फार्म मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद अथवा पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि जो फार्म पहले ही स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं या आयोजन की अग्रिम अवस्था में है उनके अतिरिक्त फिलहाल कोई भी और नया केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म न स्थापित किया जाये । मध्य प्रदेश में किसी केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म की स्थापना का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में नये डाकघर खोलना

1663. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल को पिछले दो वर्षों में नये डाकघर खोलने, शाखा डाकघरों के स्तर को उठाने तथा टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कितने आवेदन-पत्र तथा अभिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अभिवेदनों के संबंध में कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पोस्टमास्टर जनरल द्वारा अनेक प्रयत्न किये जाने के बावजूद भी बहुत से आवेदन-पत्रों/अभिवेदनों के संबंध में कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है क्योंकि नीचे अधिकारी अपने काम में रुचि नहीं लेते और इससे लोगों को कठिनाइयां होती है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) :

(क) प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र—

(i) नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए 375

(ii) शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए 42

(ख) 1. नए डाकघर खोलने के संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई—

(i) प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करके डाकघर खोले गए— 87

(ii) जिन मामलों में मानकों के आधार पर प्रस्ताव उचित न पाए जाने पर रहकर देने पड़े— 114

(iii) जिन मामलों में नये डाकघर खोलने के लिए मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है, लेकिन अभी इसे कार्यरूप दिया जाना है— 19

2. शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई—

(i) शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों की संख्या 31

(ii) इसमें ऐसे प्रस्तावों की संख्या जिनका मानकों के आधार पर औचित्य नहीं था और इस कारण जिन्हें अस्वीकार करना पड़ा— 7

(ग) से (ङ) तक—बाकी के आवेदन-पत्रों/अभ्यावेदनों की जांच की जा रही है और भोपाल के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल को इन्हें शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए अनुदेश दिये गये हैं। इस तरह के प्रस्तावों के लिये यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि पर्यवेक्षण काल के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के डाक परियात के आंकड़े रखे जाएं और उनकी जांच की जाए। यदि इस काम में कोई विलम्ब होता है तो यह नीचे के स्तर पर अधिकारियों के इसमें रुचि न लेने के कारण नहीं है।

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था करना—

(क) से (ङ) तक—टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

क्षेत्रीय डाक-तार तथा टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों में मनोनीत संसद् सदस्यों को सुविधाएं

1664. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के प्रत्येक भाग में क्षेत्रीय डाक-तार तथा टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियां स्थापित की जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें संसद् सदस्यों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व होता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन हंसद् सदस्यों को कुछ सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या संसद् सदस्य उन सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) क्षेत्रीय डाक-तार सलाहकार समितियों और टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के लिए नामजद किये जाने वाले संसद् सदस्य उसी दर पर यात्रा भत्ता और दैनिक भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं जो उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई समितियों, आयोगों, जांच बोर्डों आदि में प्रतिनिधि होने पर समय-समय पर मिलता है। इन समितियों की बैठकों में भाग लेने के लिए यदि परिस्थिति-वश उन्हें हवाई यात्रा करने की आवश्यकता पड़े तो वे स्वेच्छा से ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

(ङ) जी हां, अपने विवेक पर।

केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान पटना में छंटनी

1665. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, पटना में प्रतिवर्ष ग्रीष्म ऋतु में सब्जियां 7 एकड़ भूमि में, चना और धान 10 एकड़ में, मक्का 16 एकड़ भूमि में पैदा किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे सरकार को हजारों रुपये की आमदनी होती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष कुछ नहीं बोया गया, जिससे सरकार को हजारों रुपये की हानि है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसका अन्तर्निहित कारण कर्मचारियों की छंटनी है जो कई वर्षों से काम कर रहे थे और यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारियों की छटनी का क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, पटना में प्रतिवर्ष ग्रीष्म/वर्षा ऋतु में विभिन्न फसलें, जैसे धान, ज्वार, मक्का, सब्जियां, सनई तथा चारे उगाये जाते हैं। किन्तु प्रत्येक फसल के लिये जो भूमि प्रयोग में लाई जाती है, वह हर साल बदलती रहती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं। इस वर्ष ग्रीष्म/वर्षा ऋतु में 51·01 एकड़ भूमि में भिन्न-भिन्न फसलें बोई गईं।

(घ) जी नहीं। संस्था का कार्य सामयिक है। हमेशा के लिए केवल थोड़े कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया जाता है।

मौसम में काम की मात्रा के अनुसार दैनिक मजदूरों को बड़ी संख्या में भर्ती किया जाता है।

Creation of additional posts of Postal Inspectors to deal with Complaints

1666. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to overload of public complaints, it has been decided to create additional posts of Postal Inspectors to deal with public complaints efficiently in each division ;

(b) if so, whether the Postmaster General, Gujarat Circle has implemented these orders and created additional posts in Divisions of Gujarat Circle ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, but to give better attention to pbulic complaints and not due to overload.

(b) and (c). Yes. Orders for creation of additional posts of Inspectors of Post Offices (Complaints) as justified have beeo issued by him.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from East Pakistan

1667. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees migrated from West Pakistan and East Pakistan, separately upto March, 1969 ;

(b) wher it is a fact that the total amount spent for rehabilitation and payment of compensation for the West Pakistan refugees is Rs. 390.57 crores, whereas the number of refugees from EastPakistan being larger in number only Rs. 189.68 crores have been spent for their rehabilitation, and if so, the reasons for this discrimination ;

(c) whether Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 if practically dead and the sale or exchange of the properties of the refugees, although their proprietary right was recognised by the Pact, has become in reality impossible ;

(d) if so, whether the changed situation due to changed policy of the Government of Pakistan necessitates a fresh reappraisal of the issue of giving compensation to the East Pakistan refugees ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The total number of refugees who have been migrated from

West Pakistan and East Pakistan upto March, 1969 is 49.47 lakhs and 50.25 lakhs respectively.

(b) The total amount spent for rehabilitation and payment of compensation for the refugees from West Pakistan upto 31st March, 1969, is Rs. 405.86 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 141.24 crores has been received on account of rent and sale proceeds of evacuee properties. Thus, the Government have spent only Rs. 264.62 crores on the refugees from West Pakistan from their funds. In the case of refugees from East Pakistan, the Government have spent, upto 31st March, 1969, Rs. 304.20 crores. There is no discrimination.

(c). to (e). According to the provisions of Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April, 1950, refugees from East Pakistan retain complete proprietary rights in their immovable property left behind in East Pakistan and they can sell or exchange their property. The Government of Pakistan have, however, not honoured the the Pact in letter and spirit and have made it extremely difficult for the refugees to visit East Pakistan and dispose of their properties. The Government of India, therefore, lodged protests with the Government of Pakistan. It is not possible for the Government of India to pay compensation to the refugees from East Pakistan for their properties left behind for the following amongst other reasons :—

(i) The properties of the refugees from East Pakistan are goverened by the provisions of Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950, according to which their proprietary rights subsist in them.

(ii) There is virtually no evacuee property in the Eastern Zone in India which can form part of any Compensation pool from which compensation can be paid to the refugees.

(iii) Apart from the financial implications, there will be serious difficulties in verification of claims of the refugees.

Cultivation of Apples in NEFA

1668. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cultivation of apples has been tried in NEFA ;

(b) whether it is a fact that quality apples can be grown in that area ;

(c) whether any apple orchard has been started in this area ; and

(d) if so, what progress has been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes—in certain selected localities,

(c) Yes—small orchards have been started.

(d) About fifty acres are under commercial plantation. The earlier trees have commenced bearing and small quantity of fruits are marketed. There is good response from the people to extend area under apple cultivation.

Utilisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes

1669. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small peasants are not able to take advantage of the minor irrigation schemes like pumping sets etc. ;

(b) if so, whether it is being considered to initiate a drive for forcing irrigation cooperatives and give them special facilities ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is true that in some cases small peasants have not been able to make use of the institutional financing from such sources like the Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation etc. for minor irrigation works, because these sources insist on adequate security.

(b) to (d). The Union Department of Agriculture has beeen pressing the State Governments to encourage irrigation schemes on community and cooperative basis. Besides, it is being stressed upon the State Governments to adopt the following measures for providing irrigation facilities to the small farmers :—

(i) The savings under the Plan sector as a result of increased institutional investment and reduction of subsidy shauld be earmaked for undertaking larger programmes of State works for the benefit of small farmers.

(ii) Community activities should be encouraged for construction of wells/tubewells which are jointly owned and operated by group of small farmers or by Panchayats for mutual benefit.

(iii) Government loan (taccavi) may, be and large, be restricted only to the small farmers in backward areas where they are not in a position to obtain institutional credit.

(iv) The credit given by the Land Development Banks may generally be confined to small to medium farmers below a specified limit of holdings. The farmers above this limit may, by and large, be extended medium-term loan only through the Central Cooperative/Commercial Banks.

(v) The Land Development Banks may be encouraged to provide joint loans to group of farmers for one well/tubewell, etc., in order to bring the small farmers within the purview of the benefits and also to improve the utilisation of wells/tubewells :

(vi) Liberalisation of the loan criteria from 50 to 75 per cent of the valuation of land for the purpose of fixing the loan eligibility for farmers in the backward areas, with the State Governments, guarantee for bad debt contribution, if necessary, may also be considered ;

(vii) Subsidy may be confined to small farmers below a specified holding.

(viii) Liberal subsidy to the extent of 2/3rd of the total cost incurred by farmers may be made available for failed dugwells which are consequently abandoned by the farmers.

Import of Ewes and Sheep

1670. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the result of cross breeding of Indian sheep with the imported ewes ;

(b) the number of ewes and sheep imported from each country during the last three years; year-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have a Plan to import about 10,000 fine wool sheep of the marine type during the Fourth Plan utilising USAID non-project loan funds, if so, from which country ; and

(d) at what stage the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Generally imported ewes are not being used for cross-breeding with Indian sheep. The cross-breeding of Indian sheep has been carried out with fine wool imported rams in the country. The results of cross-breeding work carried out at Sheep-Breeding Research Station, Poona in Maharashtra, Sheep Breeding Farm, Pipalkoti, U.P., Sheep Breeding Farm, Banihal—Reasi (J & K) and Central Sheep & Wool Research Station, Pashulok, U.P. have indicated that cross-bred sheep were superior to local ewes in regard to wool yield and other wool quality attributes e. g. fibre lenghth and fleece density.

(b) The number of sheep imported during the last three years is as under:—

Year	*Country from which imported*	*Ewes*	*Rams*	*Total*
1967	Australia	112	26	138
1968	Australia	186	23	209
1968	U.S.A.	1405	62	1467
1969	Australia	406	51	447
	—do—	466	40	506

(c) and (d). It is proposed to import 10,000 fine wool sheep. During 1968, 1467

Rambouillet sheep were imported from U.S.A. utilising USAID non-project loan funds. The sheep have to be imported from U.S.A. in case funds are made available under USAID non-project loans.

गौ-रक्षा समिति का कार्य

1671. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी तौर पर बनाई गई गौ-रक्षा समिति के काम में उत्पन्न हुई कठिनाइयां दूर कर दी गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सर्वदलीय गौ-रक्षा महाभियान समिति के तीन प्रतिनिधि गौ-रक्षा समिति के विचार-विमर्श से अगस्त, 1968 में इस आधार पर पृथक हो गए कि कमेटी को केवल गौ तथा उसकी सन्तति के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार करना चाहिए, जैसा कि समिति ने प्रस्ताव किया था और आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध तथा बिल्कुल प्रतिबन्ध न लगाए जाने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, जैसा कि अन्यों ने कहा था । 29 जून, 1967 को कमेटी को गठित करते हुए, सरकार के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार तथा बाद में 10 अगस्त, 1968 को स्पष्टीकरण करते हुए, कमेटी को समिति तथा दूसरों के सब प्रस्तावों पर अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विचार करना है और सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन भेजने से पहिले, गौ-रक्षा के प्रश्न के संवैधानिक तथा आर्थिक जैसे सब पहलुओं पर विचार करना है । सरकार ने समिति से प्रार्थना की है कि वह कमेटी के कार्य में, सरकारी प्रस्ताव में निर्धारित निर्देश पदों के आधार पर सहयोग दे, ताकि गौ-रक्षा समिति अपना विचार-विमर्श कर सके और अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर सके ।

Second Wage Board for Sugar Industries

1672. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the second Wage Board for the sugar industry was appointed ;

(b) whether it has submitted its final report to Government :

(c) if so, its main recommendations ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Second Central Wage Board for the Sugar Industry was set up on the 16th November, 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Wage Board has to deal with complex issues and to reconcile conflicting interests. The Board's work, however, is in an advanced stage and its report is likely to be submitted by the end of September, 1969.

Jobs for Agricultural Graduates

1673. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Agriculture Engineers graduate from the various agriculture Universities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that they do not find jobs in right places ;

(c) whether this is because of defective recruitment policies of States as well as Central Government ; and

(d) if so, the reactions of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) No complaints have so far been received that the Agricultural Engineers have been placed in posts which are not suitable for them.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research have issued a circular to all the State Governments requesting them to give preference to Agriculture Engineers over Civil/Mechanical Engineers in the matter of appointment to posts connected with Agriculture.

ग्राम सेवकों की पदोन्नति

1674. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में किन-किन जिलों में ग्राम सेवकों अखिल भारतीय ग्राम सेवक सम्मेलन द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगिता में गत पांच वर्षों में प्रथम घोषित किया गया था ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ग्राम सेवकों को सहायक विकास अधिकारी (कृषि) नियुक्त किया गया है और कितनों को अभी यह पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ग) उन सभी ग्राम सेवकों को, जो सरकार द्वारा प्रथम घोषित किये गए थे, सहायक विकास अधिकारी नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपद स्वामी): (क) अखिल भारतीय ग्राम सेवक सम्मेलन ने सर्वोत्तम ग्राम सेवकों के लिए कोई प्रतियोगता आयोजित नहीं की है। तथापि भारत सरकार की ग्राम सेवकों/सेविकाओं/ग्रामों के बीच पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता की एक योजना है। गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रथम चुने गए ग्राम सेवकों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :

1963-64	श्री भगवान सिंह, चिरायगांव खण्ड, जिला वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश।
1964-65	श्री छबि नाथ तिवारी, खण्ड काशी विद्यापीठ, जिला वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
1965-66	श्री विश्वासराव रूपराव थोरट, अकोट खण्ड, जिला अकोला, (महाराष्ट्र)।
1966-67	श्री टी० जी० मराठे, अकोला खण्ड, जिला अकोला, महाराष्ट्र।
1967-68	श्री जी० ए० खाँ, खण्ड भटकुली, जिला अमरावती, महाराष्ट्र।

(ख) तथा (ग). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सोयाबीन के तेल का आयात

1675. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से सोयाबीन के तेल का कुल कितने मीट्रिक टन आयात किया गया और उसका मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना है ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में विदेशों से सोयाबीन के तेल की कुल कितनी मात्रा का आयात करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पहली जनवरी, 1968 से 31 जुलाई, 1969 तक आयात का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

मात्रा	1·35 लाख भीटरी टन
मूल्य	23·12 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) 1969-70 में अभी तक लगभग 51,000 मीटरी टन (ऊपर (क) के अन्तर्गत उल्लिखित लगभग 36,000 मीटरी टन सहित)

का आयात करने के प्रबन्ध किये गए हैं और अधिक मात्रा में प्राप्त करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Availability and Consumption of Fertilisers

1676. SHRI M. S. OBEROI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed the position with regard to the availability and consumption of fertilisers *vis-a-vis* its requirements for 1970 in the country ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The fertiliser consumption requirements of the country for the year 1970-71 have been tentatively estimated at 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 8 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 4 lakh tonnes of K_2O. Domestic production of fertilisers is expected to be of the order of 12.28 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 4.10 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 during 1970-71 and the balance will have to be provided through imports. The supply position will, however, be reviewed after the level of consumption reached during 1969-70 is known.

Credit Facility to Agricultural Labour

1677. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Central Government to make the agricultural labourers eligible for the credit facilities ; and

(b) the names of the States and their programme for making available credit facilities to the agricultural labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The steps taken by Central Government are as under :—

(i) On the advice by the Central Government, Crop Loan System has been introduced in almost of all the States. This enables the small farmers, tenants, and crop shares who depend partly on their labour for their maintenance to get credit from Cooperative Societies.

(ii) The Centrally sponsored scheme for reclamation of waste land and helping the landless labourers to cultivate it was taken up in the Third Five Year Plan and continued during the three Annual Plans. Assistance was given @ Rs. 750 per hectare for reclamation and development of the land and another Rs. 750 to each family to provide necessary resources for taking up cultivation.

(iii) The Agricultural Labourers Model Colonisation Scheme sanctioned by the Government of India in the Third Five Year Plan was in operation upto 31.3 1968. Under this scheme financial assistance up to Rs. 5000 per family was given for purposes of colonisation. This scheme was discontinued as a Centrally sponsored scheme w.e.f. 31.3.68. The schemes for Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers and the Agricultural Labourers Model Colonisation schemes are now to be implemented as part of the State Plan from 1.4.69.

(b) Some of the States make provision for Taccavi loans to individual agricultural labourers from their budget while most of the States do not. There is a provision in the bye-laws of the cooperative societies operating in some of the states and giving credit to the agricultural labourers, while there is no such provision in the bye-laws of the Cooperative Societies in some of the States. The following is the State-wise position :—

1. State which make provision in their budget and the Cooperatives, wherein also have in their bye-laws provisions for extending credit to agricultural labourers :—

1. In West Bengal, there is a provision for giving loans by the Government and Cooperative Societies of the State to the

agricultural labourers under the agriculturists, Loans Act, 1884. During the year 1968-69, Rs. 273.78 lakhs and Rs. 88,00 lakhs were allotted to the Collectors for distribution of Agricultural Loans and Cattle purchase loans respectively.

2. Maharashtra State also provides in its Budget for payment of grants and loans for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and for construction of houses etc. to the agricultural labourers as shown below :—

Name of the Scheme	*Purpose for which granted*	*Assistance to be granted per family*		
		Subsidy	*Loan*	*Total*
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Scheme for Resettlement of Landless Agril. Labourers.	For purchase of bullocks, agril. implements etc.	562.50	187.50	750.00
2. Agricultural Labourers' Model Colonisation scheme.	(a) for purchase of bullocks, agril. implements, seeds etc.	562.50	187.50	750.00
	(b) for constn. of houses.	750.00	250.00	1000.00
	(c) Colonisation expenditure	825.00	275.00	1100 00

There is a provision in the bye-laws of cooperative societies of Maharashtra State for loans to agricultural labourers only when they become members of the Cooperative Societies.

*II. **State** which do not provide loaus to individual agriculture labourers from their budget provisions but their exists provisions in the bye-laws of the cooperative societies for extending such credit facilities to agriculturral labourer.*

The Cooperative Societies in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Union Territories of A & N Islands, Delhi Himachal Pradesh, Ponicherry and Tripura contain provisions in their bye-laws for providing credit facilities to agril. labourers if they are members of cooperative societies.

III. State which do not proivde for loans to Individual labourers and also the rooperative operating in them have no provision in their by-laws for extending such credit facilities to agricultural labours :

The Cooperative Societies in the States Assam, J & K, Mysore, Nagaland; Punjab, Rajasthan, and Union Territories of Manipur, NEFA and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have no provision for providing credit facilities to agricultural labourers.

Information in respect of Orissa and Goa, Daman and Dieu is not available.

सामुदायिक विकास कार्यालय के बारे में सलाहकार परिषद्

1678. **श्री देवराज पाटिल :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामुदायिक विकास सम्बन्धी नीतियों के बारे में परामर्श देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक सलाहकार परिषद् की स्थापना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परिषद् के क्या कार्य हैं और इस परिषद् ने अब तक सरकार को किन-किन विषयों पर परामर्श दिया है ; और

(ग) परिषद् के सदस्य किन-किन संस्थाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (**श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी**) : जी हाँ ।

(ख) परिषद् के कार्य ये हैं :

(1) सामुदायिक विकास से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं तथा उनके हल के बारे में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों को सलाह देना ;

(2) सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति, विशेषकर कार्यवाही के सघन कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में हुई प्रगति की, समय-समय पर, समीक्षा करना और अपेक्षित सुधारों के लिए उपायों की सिफारिश करना ; और

(3) आर्थिक विकास तथा सामुदायिक कार्यवाही दोनों ही की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए पर्याप्त साधन और जन-सहयोग प्राप्त कराने के निमित्त अपेक्षित उपायों के बारे में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों को सलाह देना ।

एक विवरण, जिसमें 7 जुलाई, 1959 को परिषद् की हुई पहली बैठक में किए गए मुख्य-मुख्य निर्णय दिए गए हैं, सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** LT—1461/169] भारत सरकार के संकल्पों, जिनके द्वारा परिषद की स्थापना की गई है, की एक-एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है ।

(ग) परिषद् में इन संस्थाओं को प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है :

(1) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ;

(2) केन्द्रीय जन-सहयोग अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्थान ;

(3) अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् ;

(4) अखिल भारतीय महिला सम्मेलन; और

(5) राष्ट्रीय सामुदायिक विकास संस्थान ।

Sindhi Programmes from A. I. R.

1679. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total time given on All India Radio for programmes in Sindhi languages ;

(b) the types of programmes broadcast in the Sindhi language ;

(c) whether there have been demands from the various Associations of Sindhis in the country to increase the time for broadcast in Sindhi :

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase the time of Sindhi broadcasts ; and

(e) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL). (a) 67 hrs. and 33 minutes per month.

(b) Sindhi programmes broadcast from A. I. R. stations include news, talks, plays, features, musical features, light music, poetry recitation, radio reports of important functions, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No increase is contemplated in the near future.

(e) Owing to lack of resources and transmission time.

Implementation of Safety Rules in Mica Mines.

1680. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director General of Mines Safety recently said that many of the safety

rules had not yet been implemented in the Mica mines ;

(b) if so, the names of the mica mines which have not yet implemented many of the safety rules ; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against the mine owners who have not implemented the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) In his address on the concluding day function of the Safety Week observed in the Kodarma Mica field on the 23rd March, 1969, Director General of Mines Safety stated that some of the statutory rules and regulations concerning the safety of the workers had not yet been fully implemented by some mine managements in the Kodarma mica field.

(b) and (c). The following mica mines in the Kodarma Region were prosecuted during 1968 and 1969 for contravention of safety provisions :

1. Berochwa Prospecting Mica Mine.
2. Chatturam Holiram Co.'s Peeparia Mica Mine.
3. Sobarna Prospecting Mica Mine.
4. Chatturam Holriam Co.'s Laganwa Mica Mine.
5. Peri Diblia No. 3 Mica Mine.
6. Kapurwa Mica Mine.
7. Jatahiya No. 3 Mica Mine.
8. Kadergohia, SQ No. A. I. R. Prospecting Mica Mine.
9. Kararua No. 2 Mica Mine.
10. SQ No. 36—L ? Prospecting Mica Mine.
11. Barkola Pit No. 10 Mica Mfne.
12. Angurtutwa Mica Mine.

Note : The provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, relating to the appointment of qualified supervisory staff were brought into force with effect from the 1st January 1969. These have not yet been fully implemented in the mica mines. The Mines Inspectorate is trying to persuade the mine managements to appoint such qualified staff. If persuasive efforts fail, the recalcitrant mine managements will have to face prosecution.

Growth in Employment Opportunities

1681. SHRI JYOTIROY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly compound rate of growth in percentage of employment in the Public and the Private Sectors in each State, yearwise, during the last three years ; and

(b) the factors responsible for the increas e or the decrease in the rates of growth during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1462/69].

(b) The more important reasons are :—

(i) the reduced tempo of development as a result of a number of factors, such as succcessive failure of monsoon in recent years, economic recessione ; and

(ii) reduced investments.

Allotment of Rice to Kerala

1682. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has asked for increased allotment of rice in view of the likely spurt in prices during the lean months ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices are showing a steady tendency to rise during May 1969 in Kerala State ; and

(c) how this rise in rice prices compares with the prices during the same period in 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In Kerala, rice is issued directly from FCI depots to the fair price shops and other nominees of the State Government on the basis of authorizations issued by them. The allotments are always to F. C. I. depots in Kerala. The Government of Kerala had requested that adequate stocks of rice be maintained in the FCI depots in Kerala so that full rice ration of 160 grams per adult per day could be issued through fair price shops in the State during the lean period. The stocks in Kerala depots at present are sufficient to meet the requirements of public distribution.

(b) and (c). The rising trend in the prices of rice during the lean season is a normal feature in any State. In Kerala, the whole State is covered by statutory distribution of foodgrains. Maximum price of rice is also in force. However, transactions in the open market at high prices could not be eliminated completely and the quotations in this market in May 1969 were Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 2.00 per Kg. against a quotation of Rs. 1.55 to Rs. 1.90 during the April 1969. During 1968, quotations for May were Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.25 per Kg. and for April Rs. 1.90 to Rs. 2.08 per Kg.

Data to Benefit the Small Farmers

1683. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any data to show how the 'new strategy of agricultural development' has benefited the small farmers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the new strategy is likely to enable the agriculturists with adequate resources to reap substantial benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The various evaluation studies carried out on the implementation of High-Yielding Varieties Programme have shown that the farmers, both big and small, have participated in the production efforts. The programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission in their latest report on the evaluation of the High-Yielding Varieties Programme for Kharif 1968 have given the following distribution of selected participants :—

Crop	Total No. of selected participants for study.	No. of participants in the Size-Group of Cultivation Holding					
		Below 2·5	2·5 to 5·0	5·0 to 10·0	10.0 to 20·0	20 0 to 50·0	50·0 above.
Paddy	602	158	161	147	79	44	13
Maize	106	6	12	25	25	31	7
Bajra	187	4	11	36	48	74	14
Jowar	79	0	7	18	20	21	13

All farmers big and small, who participate in the new strategy realise benefits accruing from the programme.

International Telephone Exchange at Bombay

1684. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI D.C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Telephone Exchange is proposed to be set up in Bombay as a part of the International Tele-communication Union ;

(b) if so, when the Exchange is likely to be commissioned and its total cost including the foreign exchange element ;

(c) whether the agreement with the IDA for assistance of Rs. 41 crores for tele-communication development in India has been signed by now ; and

(c) the details of the projects which will make use of this assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) An International Telecommuication Centre is being set up at Bombay by the Overseas Communications Service as part of its Satellite Communications Earth Station Project and not that of the International Union. The Centre will accommodate the Telecommunication International Telephone and Telex Exchanges and ancillaries.

(b) This Centre will start functioning as soon as the Earth Station is ready for operation, which is likely to be in January, 1970. The cost involved in setting up the Centre complete with Exchanges is approximately Rs. 263.40 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 49.50 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) This assistance will be utilized for :—

(i) Expansion of local telephone exchanges to increase the net capacity by approximately 325,000 lines of automatic equipment and 20,000 lines of manual equipment, together with the necessary cables and subscriber equipment to add approximately 300,000 installations.

(ii) Expansion of long distance network approximately 12,000 inter-urban speech channels together with the necessary switching and terminting equipment.

(iii) Expansion of the telex network by approximately 5,000 subscriber installations together with the associated switching and long-distance channels ; and expansion and modernisation of the public telegraph service.

(iv) Expansion and modernisation of training and research facilities.

Modern Bakeries, Delhi

1685. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Modern Bakeries, Delhi is running at a profit or at a loss ;

(b) the extent of loss suffered since its inception and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the bakeries are utilising its full capacity and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what are the reasons for the poor performance of the bakeries and by what time they are likely to yield better results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Delhi Unit started functioning only in the middle of 1968 and the profit and loss account for 1968-69 is not yet available, as this has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

These bakeries were started only recently and it would take some time to establish themselves in the market.

(d) Considering the fact the Modern Bakeries went into production only recently, their performance has been satisfactory. These are expected to yield better results in course of the time with the increase in sales of modern bread.

Scheme for Agricultural Development in Rajasthan

1686. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the schemes of agricultural development for the State of Rajasthan which are to be sponsored during the Fourth Plan period with Central assistance ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the schemes formulated ;

(c) whether the quantum of assistance for the State during the Plan period by the Centre separately from the above schemes has been finalised ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Details of Centrally sponsored schemes to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period are being worked out. The schemes for implementation in States will be sanctioned on a year to year basis. A list of schemes proposed for implementation in Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan period with outlays allocated to that State for 1969-70 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1463/69]

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to Annexure II to Chapter 3 "Plan in Outline" of the Document on the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74-Draft" placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in April last. Of the total Central assistance, 30 per cent will be in the form of Block Grant and the balance of 70 per cent in the form of Block Loan.

Joint Farming Cooperatives

1687. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Joint Farming Cooperatives have been formed in each State till date ;

(b) the total membership in each State ;

(c) the proportion of members of the Joint Farming Cooperatives to total rurel population in each State ;

(d) how many of the co-operatives are active in each State ;

(e) the amount of long-term, short-term and medium-term loans advanced through the farming co-operatives in each State for agricuitural purposes during 1950-51, 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1967-68 ; and

(f) the proportion of cultivators covered in each State by loans through the farming co-operatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (f). The information is being colldcted and will be laid on the Table of the House.

चीनी उत्पादन

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष कितने चीनी मिल चालू रहे और प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा कितनी चीनी बनाई गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : 1968-69 मौसम में जिन चीनी मिलों ने काम किया था उनकी संख्या 205 हैं । प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी की मात्रा विवरण में दी जाती है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** LT—1464/69]

राज्यों में रासायनिक उर्वरकों की सप्लाई में कमी

1689. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अगली फसल (खरीफ तथा रबी) के लिए 30 जून, 1969 तक प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना रासायनिक उर्वरक सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सप्लाई राज्यों की मांग के अनुरूप थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वह कितनी कम थी और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उर्वरकों की राज्यवार मांग क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). 1969-70 की खरीफ तथा रबी फसलों के लिए उर्वरकों की राज्यवार आवश्यकता और आवंटिक तथा सप्लाई की गई मात्रा विवरण में देखी जा सकती है । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** LT 1465/69] 1-4-1969 को उपलब्ध स्टाक के अतिरिक्त, निवल आवश्यकताओं के कुछ भाग को घरेलू उत्पादन और कुछ भाग को केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से पूरा किया जायेगा । इसके अनुसार अप्रैल-जून, 1969 तथा जुलाई सितम्बर, 1969 की तिमाहियों के लिए केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से उर्वरकों का आवंटन किया गया है और इन आवंटनों के आधार पर ही राज्यों द्वारा प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार सम्भरण किया जाता है। परन्तु राज्यों ने स्टाक उठाने में ढील की है । किसी भी राज्य या संघ क्षेत्र से उर्वरकों की कमी की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

Consumer Co-operative Stores in Bhubaneshwar

1690. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Consumer Cooperative Stores organised in Bhubaneshwar, the capital of Orissa, so far ; and

(b) the nature of assistance rendered by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Seventeen ; these include fifteen primary consumer cooperatives, one wholesale cooperative store and a State Cooperative Consumers Federation. The wholesale consumers cooperative store has started a department store named 'ALAKA' at Bhubaneswar.

(b) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for the development of Consumer Cooperatives, which was in operation upto the 31st March 1969, Central Government placed funds at the disposal of the Government of Orissa to provide financial assistance to consumer cooperatives in the shape of share-capital contribution, loans and subsidies for purchase of trucks/godowns, furniture and fittings, setting up of consumer industries, and managerial subsidy.

Destruction of Rats

1691. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rats, which destroy a large quantity of our foodgrains every year, can be totally eliminated by letting loose a hoard of sterile rats among the rat population ;

(b) if so, what practical steps have been taken to sterilise the rats and the number of rats let loose so far, with results thereof ; and

(c) the reasons why export of rats to China, the two Koreas, Manchuria and other Oriental countries is not encouraged by providing special incentives, seeing that the people of these countries consider ratmeat to be a table delicacy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Investigations with certain chemicals had been undertaken for inducing sterility in rats. The treated rats were released in cages with their untreated counterparts. It was observed that none of the rats fed with chemicals was capable of reproducing any litter. This indicated that the breeding was very much checked with feeding of these drugs. However, this method has other drawbacks and cannot be practised on a sizeable scale for effecting rodent control.

(b) As sterilisation of rats in experiments conducted so far has not proved wholly effective, the question of taking practical steps to sterilise rats in large number does not arise.

(c) Export of live rats for consumption as meat is not a practical proposition not only because rats are present in all the countries but also because of the serious health hazards associated with their movement from one area to another.

Research on Mango Farming

1692. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for research for the development of mango farming in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMNUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The I. C. A. R. has formulated an All-India coordinated Fruit Improvement Project for research on major fruits during the 4th Five Year Plan. Mango finds an important place in the above programme, under which it is proposed to establish strong centres of research at (1) I. A. R. I., New Delhi (2) Institute of Hort. Research Hassarghatta (3) Sabour, Bihar and (4) Sangareddy, Andhra Pradesh. The first centre has already started functioning.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Telegraphic Communications between Bhutan and India

1693. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that direct telegraphic communication has been established between Bhutan and India ;

(b) if so, when and at what cost ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) With effect from 2--5-69. Further work is to be undertaken to erect a line for long term arrangements. The cost would be about Rs. 70,000.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Tube-Wells to Rural People on Cheap Prices

1694. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have framed a plan for the supply of tubewells on cheap prices to the rural people :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The State Governments only provide financial assistance and drilling facilities to the cultivators for installing tubewells. Financial assistance is now being arranged in most of the States through credit institutions like Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Central Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks, etc. In view of the viability of the scheme and its increasing popularity and considering the fact that tubewells are generally installed by comparatively well-to-do farmers, most of the States have stopped extending any subsidy for construction of tubewells. Financial assistance is, thus, being given only in the form of loan.

For smaller formers, however, several State Governments have been providing subsidy from the Plan sector funds upto 25% of the total cost for construction of dugwells and installation of diesel pump sets. In addition the State works like tubewells, lift irrigation schemes storage tanks are being

taken up in an increasing measures from the Plan funds for the small farmers.

पश्चिम बंगाल में घेराव

1695. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रासिंह अयरवाल :
श्री लखन लाल कपूर :
श्री ए० श्री धरन :
श्री राम चरण :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार से और अपने साधनों से यह पता लगाया है कि मध्यावधि चुनावों के बाद संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार के सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद पश्चिम बंगाल में कितने घेराव हुए हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र, पुलिस थानों के कितने घेराव हुए हैं और राज्य सरकार के कितने मंत्रियों का अलग-अलग घेराव हुआ तथा प्रत्येक के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में घेरावों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Erection of A. T. V. Station for Bombay with the Help of West Germany

1696. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an offer has been received from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to erect a new Television Studio in Bombay and T. V. Transmission Stations both in Bombay and Poona ;

(b) whether it is a fact that similar offers were also received from the Government of East Germany ; and

(c) if so, the details of the offers received from the Governments of Federal Republic of Germany any East Germany, and the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Federal Republic of Germany has offered gift of studio and transmission equipment for a T. V. station at Bombay and a translator transmitter at Poona. The offer is under consideration and a final decision is expected to be taken soon.

Foreign Aided Agricultural Development Projects

1697. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of various Agricultural Development Projects in India aided by the foreign Governments of United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany U. S. S. R., and East Germany ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The various Agricultural Development Projects in India aided by the Governments of United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany and U.S.S.R. are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1466/69]. There is no Agricultural Development Project in India aided by the East Germany.

Agricultural Project

1698. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Federal Republic of Germany have offered to establish under Technical Aid, the Fourth Agricultural Project at Almora, U. P. ; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer and the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the proposed agreement the Government of Federal Republic of Germany would provide services of experts in various fields of agriculture like arable farming, plant protection, animal breeding and nutrition, horticulture, potato-cultivation, soil water management, agricultural engineering etc. and would also supply at its expense yield increasing means of production like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements, for experimental and demonstration purposes and some other essential equipments for carrying out an area development programme. Training facilities for Indian experts connected with the project, in West Germany would also be provided. The project would be for an initial period of three years.

Government of India has accepted the offer and the agreement is scheduled to be signed this week.

Polish Offer to Better Potato Cultivation

1699. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Polish Government have made any offers for aiding Potato and Beet cultivation and for development of Piggeries to the Minister of State during his visit to that country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). During the visit of Minister of State to Poland, an offer has been made by Poland to provide breeding material and Technical information on pig breeding if that was required. They have also offered to help India with seed potatoes and technical know-how for improved cultivation of potatoes. There is no offer in the field of beet cultivation.

Unused land in Possession of Ex-Rulers

1700. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICTURE be pleased to to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that lakhs of acres of land is in possession of the ex-rulers and that this land is lying idle ;

(b) whether State Governments are unable to deal with such cases because of the various canvenants agreed to by Central Government ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to see that the Land does not remain idle and grow fallow and also distribute it amongst the landless, preferably to Harijans and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Ceiling on land holdings has been imposed in almost all the States and is at different stages of implementation. Surplus lands which come in possession of the State are distributed to the landless including persons who are members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Except for Uttar Pradesh where lands held by ex-rulers are exempted from the provisions of imposition of ceiling on

holdings, based on the guarantees given in the collateral letters, the ex-rulers are in the same position as any other owner of agricultural holdings so far as the application of ordinary land reform laws of the State Legislatures are concerned.

In Rajasthan where the ex-rulers were exempted from the provisonts in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955, relating to ceiling on holdings, necessarry legislation has already been passed by the Rajasthan Government to acquire the landed properties of ex-rulers by the enactment of the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Acquisition of Land Owners' Estates Act, 1963.

In Maharashtra euquiries are in progress under the Ceiling Act in respect of 1615 acres of lands held by ex-rulers. In West Bengal acquisition of 2836 acress of surplus land being in *khas* possession of ex-rulers, mostly under cultivation, has been held up due to an interim injunction of the High Court. Land found surplus will be distributed to landless—preference being given to those who are members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Establishment of a State Farms Corporation

1701. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to establish a State Farms Corporation under the Companies Act has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Farms Corporation of India Limited was registered as a Company under the Company Law on the 14th May, 1969. The Corporation has been set up to administer the existing State Farms at Suratgarh and Jetsar (Rajasthan), Jharsuguda (Orissa) Hissar (Haryana), Jullunder (Punjab) and Raichur (Mysore), as also the Farm to be set up in Kerala. The authorised capital of the Corporation inclusive of the existing assets of the Farms is Rs. 7 crores. The Corporation is expected to take over the administration of the Farms with effect from 1.8.1969.

Striking Employees Debarred from Joining Service

1702. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees debarred from joining service upto now in the various States on account of the strike on the 19th September, 1968 ;

(b) whether the definition of "active instigation" given by the P and T Department differs from the definition given by the Railway Board for its employees ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 647.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Home Affairs have defined the words "active instigation" and indicated the types of activities which could, keeping in view the circumstances of each case, be considered as 'active instigation'. The same are being followed in the P and T Department. This Department has not given any separate definition of the words "active instigation". We have also not received any communication on this point from the Railway Board.

Expenditure on Jalianwala Bagh Festival by Song and Drama Division

1703. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money spent by the Song and Drama Division in organising the Jalianwala Bagh Festival at Amritsar in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh ;

(b) the break-up of the expenses ;

(c) the names and designation of the officers of the Song and Drama Division who stayed with the troupe in Amritsar and the duration of their stay ;

(d) the travelling allowance, daily allowance and other expenses involved in maintaining these officers at Amritsar ; and

(e) who looked after the work of these officers at Headquarters during their prolonged absence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) An expenditure of Rs. 1,73,200/– approximately was incurred on the occasion.

(b) A break-up of the expenses is given below.

S. No.	*Item*	*Approx. Expenditure*
1.	Lighting equipment	33,000
2.	Sound equipment	25,000
3.	Stage, Costumes and properties	4,200
4.	Installation of equipment	5,000
5.	Programme contingencies like Taxi charges, labour charges, hire of furniture and electrical equipment, telephone charges, entertainment to guests and Artists, printing of daily invitation cards typewriter and stationery etc.	33,000
6.	Expenditure on preparation of the programmes like music composition, recording assistance, script writing, production assistance and hospitalities to the Artists relating to above.	23,000
7.	T. A. and D. A. of staff artists (numbering 120)	40,000
8.	T. A. and D. A. of supervisory staff and regular staff.	10,000
		1,73,200

(c) Names, designation and duration of stay of officers staying with the troupe at Amritsar are as follows :

S. No.	*Name*	*Designation*	*Duration of stay in days*	*Period* 1959	*Days*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lt. Col. H. V. Gupte	Director	53	8/4 to 12/5 = 35 19/5 to 31/5 = 13 6/6 to 10/6 = 5	
2.	Shri P. S. Rama Rao	Dy. Director	9	8/4 to 16/4 = 9	
3.	„ L. Pant	Dy. Director	2	28/5 to 29/5 = 2	
4.	„ S. P. Gupta	Asstt. Director (A)	14	2/5 to 8/5 = 7 1/6 to 5/6 = 5 9/6 to 10/6 = 2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Smt. A. Bawa	Asstt. Director	61	8/4 to 1/6 = 55 5/6 to 10/6 = 6	
6.	Shri Gurdev Singh	Asstt. Director	64	8/4 to 10/6 = 64	
7.	,, Gulshan Kapoor	Manager	50	3/4 to 17/4 = 15 21/4 to 25/5 = 35	
8.	,, Charanjeet Gulati	Manager	47	8/4 to 6/5 = 29 21/5 to 7/6 = 18	
9.	,, Irfan Askari	Manager	14	8/4 to 21/4 = 14	
10.	,, J. N. Kaushal	Manager	48	8/4 to 11/5 = 34 25/5 to 7/6 = 14	
11.	,, Susheel Kumar	Manager	28	8/4 to 5/5 = 28	
12.	,, Govind Prasad	Manager	26	8/4 to 3/5 = 26	
13.	,, R. N. Takyar	Technical Asstt.	11	1/6 to 11/6 = 11	
14.	,, Sri Chand	Accountant	3	1/5 to 3/5 = 3	
15.	,, G. S. Aggarwal	Technical Asstt.	65	8/4 to 11/6 = 65	
16.	,, P. L. Sharma	Upper Division Clerk	16	3/4 to 18/4 = 16	
17.	,, B, R. Sarin	P. A. to Direetor	42	20/4 to 12/5 = 23 19/5 to 31/5 = 13 2/6 to 7/6 = 6	
18.	,, Dayajit Singh	Store Keeper	65	9/4 to 12/6 = 65	
19.	,, Dharampal Sharma	Electrician	70	3/4 to 18/6 = 70	
20.	,, Tajwar Singh	Electrician	8	3/4 to 10/4 = 8	

(d) Approximately Rs. 10,000/—

(e) The work of the officers who were absent on tour was shared by other officers at Headquarters.

आकाशवाणी दिल्ली से हिन्दी प्रसारणों के स्तर में गिरावट

1704. **श्री अ० दीपा :**
श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों का स्तर बहुत गिर गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके लिए अधिकारियों का हिन्दी-विरोधी रवैया जिम्मेदार है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ हिन्दी प्रोड्यूसरों को रक्तचाप और दिल की बीमारी की शिकायत है और इसलिए अपना कार्य ठीक ढंग से करने में असमर्थ हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रोड्यूसर किसी ऐसी बीमारी से

ग्रस्त हुए प्रतीत नहीं होते जिसके कारण उनको कर्तव्य ठीक से पालन करने में रुकावट आती हो ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Commemorative stamp on Best writers and literature of Orissa

1705. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to print commemorative postage stamps for the best writers and literatures of Orissa ;

(b) if so, their names ; and

(c) whether any Committee has been formed for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pending Applications for Telephone in Bikaner Division

1706. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications are pending for telephone connections in Bikaner Division ; and

(b) the action which has been taken on the pending applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 199.

(b) Connection have been offered to all applicants on the waiting lists in all the exchages in the Bikaner Telegraph Sub-Division except Bikaner Town and will be provided as payments are made by the prospective subscribers. In Bikaner Town additional exchange is being provided shortly to meet the existing demand.

Fodder Cultivation in Rajasthan

1707. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any scheme for starting a Farm for growing fodder for cattle in the frequently drought and famine affected areas of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, ACRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Sale of Inland Letters in Bombay

1708. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in almost all the Post Offices in the City of Bombay there is no sale of Inland letters ;

(b) if so, since when this sale has been stopped ; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. There had, however, been a temporary shortage of inland letter cards in a few of the post offices in Bombay city during April and May, 1969.

(c) This was due to the non receipt of inland letter cards in time from the Controller of Stamps, Nasik Road by the Stamp Depot, Bombay.

Loss of Foodgrains in Transit and in Godowns

1709. SHRI D. B. RAJU :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains lost in transit and damaged in Godowns on Government account during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) who are responsible for such losses of foodgrains ;

(c) whether any damages have been claimed by any State Government from the Centre for such losses ; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The information is given below :—

	(Quantity lost) (in transit)	*Tonnes Quantity damaged in godowns*
1967-68	9382	1943
1968-69	3296	960

This relates to the ports and depots whose work was being managed by the Government.

(b) The carriers are responsible for the loss of foodgrains in transit depending upon the merits of each case. When consignments are booked on "clear" Railway Receipts and the loss. is certified by the Railway staff at destination, the Railways are resposible for the loss. except for loss of small quantities of foodgrains due to non-provision of dunnage at the wagon doors by the Food Department. Dunnage is not provided by the consignor i. e., the Food Department/Food Corporation of India because the cost is more than the loss sustained. In case of road transport, the contractors, are held responssible for any loss.

Some damage in godowns during storage is inescapable despite necessary precautions, and nobody can be held responsible for such loss.

(c) In inter-State movement, foodgrains are transported mainly by rail. The State Governments can claim from the Food Department any loss sustained on account of non-provision of dunnage, provided, it is more than Rs. 50/- per wagon. The number of such claims is, however, small. For claims arising out of other causes, the State Governments themselves have to take up the matter with the carriers.

(d) Railways are approached from time to time to ensure safety of foodgrains in rail transit. To prevent damage in godowns, the Government are constructing more godowns which are rodent and damp proof. Measures to conserve grain in good condition, such as fumigation and pest control, are also taken in all F. C. I. godowns and bins.

साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं का आकार

1710. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं को अखबारी कागज के लिए आयात लाइसेंस देने की नीति निर्धारित करते समय उनकी वर्तमान पृष्ठ संख्या, उनके पृष्ठ का आकार और उनकी परिचालन संख्या को ध्यान में रखा जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं को ये लाइसेंस उनके वर्तमान आंकड़ों के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं और कुछ अन्य पत्रिकाओं को उनके 1962 के आंकड़ों के आधार पर और यदि हाँ, तो इस भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) निम्नलिखित साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं को वर्ष 1966 से प्रति वर्ष कितने-कितने

मीटरी टन अखबारी कागज का आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गए :

(एक) ओर्गेनाइजर, लिंक, नेशनल सोलिडेरिटी, न्यू एज, रेडिएस, स्पोक्समैन, थौट, शंकर्स वीकली, करंट, ब्लिट्ज, ईव्ज वीकली, इलस्ट्रेटिड बीकली और अंग्रेजी भाषा की स्त्रीन ; और

(दो) दिनमान, जनयुग, साक्षी, हिन्दुस्तान, संग्राम, धर्मयुग और हिन्दी ब्लिट्ज ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं समेत समाचारपत्रों/पत्रिकाओं का कोटा वर्ष में अखबारी कागज की कुल उपलब्धि की सम्भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रति वर्ष निर्धारित की जाने वाली नीति के अनुसार निश्चित किया जाता है। 1969-70 के वर्ष के लिए प्रत्येक समाचारपत्र/पत्रिका का कोटा कितना होगा इसकी गणना पब्लिक नोटिस संख्या 68-आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०)/69, तारीख 12 मई, 1969 के परिशिष्ट के रिमार्क 5 की धाराओं के अनुसार की जायेगी। इस नोटिस की एक प्रति पहले ही सदन की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है। तदानुसर, आवंटन 1961-92 की खपत संख्या के आधार पर तथा बाद की लाइसेन्स अवधि में जो उनको वृद्धि दी गई उसके आधार पर किया जायेगा। एक समाचार पत्र/पत्रिका के पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक पृष्ठों, उनके पृष्ठ का आकार तथा खपत संख्या केवल इसलिए देखी जाती है ताकि कम खपत, यदि कोई है तो, उसका पता लग सके और बाद की लाइसेंसिंग अवधि में उसका समंजन किया जा सके।

(ख) 1968-69 से नये साप्ताहिक पत्रों को अखबारी कागज उनके पहले तीन महीने की 15,000 प्रतियों तक की खपत संख्या और 16 पृष्ठों के मानक आकार के नियमित प्रकाशन के आधार पर दिया जाता है। ऐसे वे साप्ताहिक जिनका प्रकाशन 1969-70 से पूर्व प्रारम्भ हुआ परन्तु जो वर्तमान लाइसेंसिंग अवधि में आवेदन-पत्र देंगे उनको भी इसी आधार पर अखबारी कागज दिया जायेगा। जहाँ विद्यमान साप्ताहिक का कोटा, नये साप्ताहिक के उपरोक्त फार्मूले के अनुसार प्राप्त होने वाले कोटे से कम है, उसको भी आवेदन करने पर अखबारी कागज ऐसे ही आवंटित किया जाएगा मानो वह एक नया आवेदनकर्ता हो।

(ग) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—1467/69]

Transfer of Assistant Producers/ Producers

1711. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mass scale transfers have been ordered in the cadre of Assistant Producers/Producers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria for transferring this category of employees ; and

(c) whether a list of such employees with dates of their employment in the cadre will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Orders of transfer of 20 Producers/Assistant Producers have been isssued recently.

(b) They had been at their respective stations for long periods. Their transfers were, therefore, considered necessary in the interest of administration.

(c) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT —1468/69]

आकाशवाणी में उद्घोषकों (अनाउन्सरों) की नियुक्ति

1712. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में आख्यापकों के पदों पर भर्ती के लिए 1968 में किया गया चयन उनके द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अधिकारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनियमितताएँ की थीं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रशासनिक और प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी कुछ भूलें सरकार के ध्यान में आई थीं ।

(ग) सही प्रक्रिया के पालन में कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा ढील पाई गई थी ।

आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट

1713. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचन तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में कितने स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट की नियुक्ति की गई और उस चयन समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिसने उनको चुना है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नियुक्त किये गए व्यक्तियों में से अधिकांश व्यक्ति वे हैं जिनको उसी कार्य के लिए प्रशिक्षण मिल रहा था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मानती कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को पहले दैनिक वेतन पर कर्मचारी रखा जाए और बाद में उनको स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट नियुक्त कर लिया जाए ।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 23; एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें उन व्यक्तियों के नाम दिए हुए हैं जिन्होंने विभिन्न चयन समितियों में सदस्य के रूप में कम किया [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** LT—1469/69] ।

(ख) सेवा में बाद में लगाने के लिए किसी को भी प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया, तथापि चुने गए 23 व्यक्तियों में से 10 ने केज्युअल आर्टिस्ट के रूप में पहले काम किया था ।

(ग) आवश्यक रूप से नहीं ; केज्युअल आर्टिस्टों के नियमित चयन होने तक तुरन्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नियुक्ति की जाती है । समितियों द्वारा चयन की प्रक्रिया में यह है कि इन केज्युअल आर्टिस्टों को अन्य उम्मीदवारों के मुकाबले में कोई लाभ न हो ।

Loans to State Governments for Purchase of Fertilizers

1714. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to advance loans to State Governments to enable cultivaters to purchase chemical fertilisers ;

(b) if so, under what terms ; and

(c) the names of such States and the amount of loans so far advanced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Short term loans are being advanced to State Governments for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers since the first Five Year Plan.

(b) According to the procedure now in force, 50% of the value of fertilisers is sanctioned for marketing and 1/6th of the value of fertilisers is sanctioned for distribution of *taccavi* to cultivators. These loans are repayable in one instalment within a period of six months and carry rate of interest as fixed by the Government from time to time. Presently the rate of interest charged is 4% per annum with a rabate of 1/4% on prompt and timely repayment.

(c) The loans sanctioned on the basis of their requests to different States for fertiliser marketing and fertiliser *taccavi* so far during the current year (upto 28th July, 1969) is given below :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the State	Amount sactioned during 1969-70
1. Andhra Pradesh	916·28
2. Haryana	176·16
3. Kerala	153·89
4. Madhya Pradesh	95·20
5. Tamil Nadu	694·56
6. Maharashtra	33·03
7. Mysore	726·18
8. Orissa	26·84
9. Punjab	624·36
10. Rajasthan	117·67
11. Uttar Pradesh	1916·98
12. West Bengal	219·00
TOTAL :	5700·15

Export of Foodgrains by India

1716. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan, traditionally an importer of food grains, hopes to beging export of foodgrains this year ; and

(b) the time by which India is likely to start export of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND (COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government have no dedinite information.

(b) Small quantities of rice and pulses are already being exported. It is not possible to indicate when large scale export of foodgrains from India will be possible.

Production of Foodgrains and Commercial Crops in U. P.

1717. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of foodgrains and commercial crops in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(b) the steps contemplated to augment the production in Uttar Pradesh during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the estimates of production of foodgrains and major commercial crops for 1966-67 and 1967-68 and the available data for 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—1470/69]

(b) The 'New Strategy of Agricultural Development' adopted by Government of India is being followed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, since 1966-67 for increasing agricultural production. The main steps include: Increased coverage under High Yielding Varieties Programme, Multiple Cropping, development of Minor Irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmer's education and training and intensification of research.

Post Offices in rural and urban Areas of U. P.

1718. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices working at present in the urban and rural areas of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the number of additional post offices likely to be opened district-wise in 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Urban : 1360 ; Rural : 11,127.

(b)

1.	Agra	10
2.	Allahabad	6
3.	Mirzapur	5
4.	Dehradun	8
5.	Tehri	5
6.	Uttar Kashi	4
7.	Gorakhpur	10
8.	Deoria	8
9.	Kanpur	5
10.	Fatehpur	6
11.	Unnao	2
12.	Lucknow	6
13.	Barabanki	8
14.	Meerut	8
15.	Moradabad	5
16.	Rampur	3
17.	Bijnoor	3
18.	Varanasi	6
19.	Ghazipur	4
20.	Azamgarh	10
21.	Ballia	4
22.	Aligarh	9
23.	Buland Shahr	6
24.	Almora	7
25.	Pithoragarh	6
26.	Bareilly	6
27.	Shahjahanpur	3
28.	Budaun	4
29.	Faizabad	8
30.	Jaunpur	4
31.	Farukhabad	6
32.	Mainpuri	3
33.	Etawah	3
34.	Gonda	10
35.	Bahraich	11
36.	Basti	4
37.	Jhansi	4
38.	Banda	2
39.	Jalaun	2
40.	Hamirpur	2
41.	Mathura	6
42.	Etah	4
43.	Nainital	4
44.	Pilibhit	3
45.	Pratapgarh	6
46.	Sultanpur	4
47.	Rae Bareli	6
48.	Sitapur	9
49.	Kheri	3
50.	Hardoi	2
51.	Shahranpur	6
52.	Muzaffarnagar	4
53.	Pauri	11
54.	Chamoli	6
	Total	300

Grants to U.P. Under Grow More Food Scheme

1719. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh State by the Central Government during 1969 for Grow More Food scheme ;

(b) the amount actually utilised and that remained unutilised ; and

(c) the effects and results of this scheme and the future plan for its implementation on broad scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The procedure for release of central assistance to State Governments

for their plan schemes has been revised from 1969-70. Assistance will not be released to State in block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole and will not be related to any individual programme or scheme. An allocation of Rs. 94.00 crores has been made to the Government of U.P. for financial assistance for their annual plan for the year 1969-70.

(b) Assistance will be released to State Government towards the end of financial year 1969-70 on the basis of the expenditure figures to be furnished by the State Government.

(c) The targets for 1969-70 for different important programmes under the Development Head Agricultural Production (including land development) and Minor Irrigation are as under :—

	1969-70
1. Cultivation of High Yielding varieties (lakh hectares)	31.81
2. Multiple cropping (lakh hectares)	21.56
3. Consumption of chemical fertilisers—	
(a) Nitrogenous (N) (lakh tonnes)	3.00
(b) Phosphate (P_2O_5) (lakh tonnes)	1.16
(c) Potassic (K_2O) (lakh tonnes)	0.70
4. Minor Irrigation-Gross Addl. area (lakh hect.)	5.73
5. Plant Protection (lakh hect.)	21.56
6. Soil Conservation (Agrl. land-addl. area) (lakh hectare)	2.05

An action programme for the implementation of these scheme has been discussed recently with the State Government by the Central Team.

Retrenchment and Voluntary Retirement of Temporary Workers in TELCO

1720. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of temporary workers employed in TELCO for more than three years ;

(b) whether the said company is considering a proposal to retrench a large number of these workers ;

(c) whether the compay is also pressing the workers to accept 'voluntary retirement' ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop retrenchment and the so called voluntary retirement of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from Bihar Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Agreement between Tin Plate Factory Jamshedpur and its Workers Union for Running the Factory

1721. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tin Plate Factory in Jamshedpur has signed an agreement with a Union to run the factory for five days in a week ;

(b) if so, the name of the Union and the details of the agreement ;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is discontent among the workers as a result of the proposed cut in production and incentive bonus ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the Bihar Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses to Staff of Food Corporation of India

1722. SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a note published in the July, 1969 issue of "Farmer and Parliament" about indiscipline rampant amongst the staff of the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the monthly reimbursement of the medical expenses to the staff of the Delhi Region used to be as high as Rs. 1 lakh which has now been reduced to Rs. 10 to 15 thousand only on introduction of a procedure for verification of the medicines, introduced by the Regional Manager ; and

(c) the action being taken against the staff submitting false and spurious bills for reimbursement of medical expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figure of monthly reimbursement of medical expenses in the Delhi region showed a rising trend from December 1967 to April 1968. The figure for April 1968 was nearly Rs. 1 lakh. The procedure for scrutiny of claims was tightened from June 1968. Some apparently spurious cases were also referred to the C B.I. for investigation. As a result of the tightening of the procedure coupled with the starting of the investigations by the C.B.I. the expenditure has come down and from February 1969 onwards has varied from Rs. 29000.00 to Rs. 14000.00.

(c) Controlling authorities are authorised to reject medical reimbursement claims which are *prima-facie* false. Some apparently spurious cases have also been departmentally taken up or referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for an enquiry.

Assistant Public Relations Officer in Childern's Film Society

1723. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a post of Assistant Public Relations Officer in the Childern's Film Society ; and

(b) if so, the qualification required for the post and the mode of selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The qualifications prescribed by the Childern's Film Society for the post of Assistant Public Relations Officer are as follows :—

(1) Degree of a recognised University ;

(2) A minimum of 3 years' experience in a film distribution/publicity organisation.

(3) Knowledge of public relations, publicity, accounts and Hindi desirable ; and

(4) Age below 35 years. The mode of selection for the post is by direct recruitment through the local Emloyment Exchange or through public advertisement the vacancy being simultaneously reported to the local Employment Exchange. In special circumstances the post may be filled by deputation of a person from the Government of India.

12·03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Floods in Kerala, Rajasthan, Bihar and other States

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The havoc caused by floods in Kerala, Rajasthan, Bihar and other States resulting in large scale loss of human life, cattle, crops and pro-

perty, and displacement of thousands of families and disruption of railway lines."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : In India, floods generally occur during the months July to October. We are in the beginning of the flood season and I will be laying a Statement on the flood situation towards the end of August. By middle of July the monson extended throughout the country. During the third week, monsoon was active in the States of Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In the last week of July, vigorous monsoon conditions prevailed in Kerala and parts of Mysore, (SHRI RANGA : Now Godavari.) A significant feature of the last week is the formation of a deep depression in North West Bay of Bengal causing active monsoon conditions in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. It is as a result of Madhya Pradesh that we go floods in Godavari . The present position in the several States affected by floods is given below :

1. ASSAM.

Since the Statement on Floods was made in the reply to the Calling Attention Notice on 25 July in the Lok Sabha, there has been further fall in the levels of the Brahmaputra along its entire length and the river is below the warning stages at all points. The river Barak was, however, in floods, but it was below the warning stage on the 28th July. The floods in Rukni river, a tributary of river Barak, had caused two breaches in the embankments.

The total number of breaches in the Brahmaputra Valley so far is 32. In addition, there was one cut. In the Barak valley, there were four breaches and one cut. The damage due to floods in the State up to 25th July, as furnished by the State Government, is as follows :

1. Total area affected	8.8 lakh acres
2. Population affected	10.64 lakhs
3. Value of crops damaged	Rs. 1.31 crores
4. Cattle lost	1.183
5. Human lives lost	5
6. Houses damaged	21, 253
7. No. of villages affected	2,574

The State Government have taken necessary measures for relief and evacuation of the people affected by floods. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government for gratuitous relief, Rs. 68,000 for subsidy, Rs. 20,000 for test relief, and Rs. 70,000 for seed loans.

2. BIHAR.

There were medium to high floods in Burhi Gandak, Bagmati and Kamla Balan and Kosi during the second and last weeks of July. On the Burhi Gandak, the old embankment near Bariarpur in Motihari Block was eroded, but no damage occurred as the retired embankment had already been constructed. Some villages and areas in the inundated portion in upper reaches of the Bagmati were inundated. Although the river Gandak was in low floods, due to erosion of river bank, eleven thatched houses along its bank in Madhubani block of Champaran District were damaged. Floods have subsided now.

Detailed information regarding damages is being collected by the State.

3. KERALA.

There were incessant and heavy rains from 20 July onwards accompanied by whirlwinds and storms which lasted for about a week. As a result, there were floods in all the rivers, inundating vast areas. The districts severely affected were : Cannenore, Kozhikode, Mallapuram, Palghat, Atleppey, Kottayam and Quilon. In Alleppey District, large areas of Kuttanad were flooded. In Kottayam District, Palai Town was cut off from the rest of the area. Traffic was interrupted in many places. The floods have now subsided.

528 houses and huts collapsed and another 1965 were partially damaged. Due to collapse of a school building at Karanavam, 14 children lost their lives. In all 27 people died and more than 200 were injured. 36,750 familes were affected and 21,450 were evacuated. Damage has also occurred to standing crops. The total damage has yet to be assessed.

The State Government took relief measures such as evacuation of families, providing free rations, cash grants etc. in

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all the affected areas. Prompt action was also taken to give medical aid to the injured persons. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made available by the State for relief measures.

4. RAJASTHAN.

The Ghaggar River has been in floods since 18 July. The maximum discharge at the Rajasthan Feeder Syphon was 4,552 cs. on 21st July. The floods are now receding and the discharge has fallen to about 3,100 cs. on 29th July. The water was not diverted into the diversion channel as some work yet remains to be done. Therefore, the Ghaggar waters are allowed into the original course. The flood waters have reached about 10 miles downstream of Suratgarh. The rail traffic between Suratgarh and Rangmahal has been interrupted due to breaches in the Railway embankments in the Bikaner-Bhatinda Section. This is expected to be restored by first week of August. No other damage to property and loss of life has been reported.

Due to heavy rainfall on 26th July in the catchments of the tanks in Jaipur District, there have been breaches in three irrigation tanks.

Since preparing this statement I have received this morning some information about Orissa. The southern parts of Orissa had very heavy rainfall in the last two or three days, particularly in the Koraput and Ganjam Districts. As a result, the Rishikula river in Ganjam District and some of the infalling streams into the Chilka Lake are in floods. The right side embankment along this river has been breached. As a result of the breach as well as spilling of the river due to floods, Aska town on the left side of the Rishikula has been affected.

In Koraput District, the Indravathi river, which is a tributary of the Godavari, is also in high floods, but due to breakdown of communications, details of the flood situation have not been received by the State Government.

The Mahanadi is also in floods due to heavy concentrated rainfall in the lower catchment. The discharge at Cuttack is about 9 lakh cusecs and it is expected to go up to 9.6 lakh cusecs. This heavy discharge is likely to cause some drainage congestion in the lower delta. A close watch is being kept on the situation to take measures as required.

There has been no unusual flood so far in the Brahmani, Baitarni and Subarnarekha and the other northern rivers.

Arrangements have been made by the State Revenue Department for relief measures in Ganjam District which has been severely affected by floods.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What about Godavari ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The calling-attention notice concerns only three State.

DR. K. L. RAO : Due to heavy rains in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa the level of Godavari has gone up and lower Bhadrachalam Town has been affected. No further damage has been reported.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Sir, we table these calling-attention notices on this subject not only to seek information from the Government about the flood situation in the country as such but also to seek information about the type of relief measures the Government has undertaken in the affected States. This subject does not come exclusively under the Irrigation and Power Ministry and, therefore, it would have been much better and proper—it would be doing justice too—if the Prime Minister had made a statement on this very important subject. It is a misfortune that she has not the time to make a statement on this subject.

Last year also we had a discussion here on this subject and replaying to the debate then the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. Rao, assured this House that effective measures for checking floods would be undertaken by Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps Government have taken in this regard since then.

This year also we are discussing the havoc that has occurred in various parts of the country due to floods. As usual we are facing the danger arising from this misfortune. It is a pity and a tragedy that in this rocket age when man has landed on the moon our ministers are not even facing

Nature and Nature is allowed to pay any havoc on the lives and property of human beings in this country.

My State, Kerala, has again been very seriously affected this year also. The Minister has given an account of the grim tragedy that has occurred in Kerala. About 528 houses and huts have collapsed there and 1,965 are partially damaged. Due to collapse of a school building in Karanavam, my information is that more than 16 children have lost their lives and hundreds of children are still undergoing treatment in the hospital for the serious injuries sustained during this disaster.

In short, Kerala is now in the firm grip of a near panic condition. That is my information. Therefore, I would like to know from Government, in view of this frequent occurrence of floods in various parts of the country, whether Government have considered the need of having a permanent flood relief machinery to give effective and timely relief to the people or the victims of this attack of Nature. I would like to know whether the State Government of Kerala has made any request to the Central Government for any relief in this regard and, if so, what is the amount asked for and what is the amount sanctioned to the State Government.

Then, I would like to know whether the Government have ascertained the gravity of the near-famine conditions prevailing in our State and, if so, what are the details thereof.

Further, I would like to know whether the Government have come to realise even now that the State Governments are incapable of meeting the challenge of unforeseen calamities like this with their depleted coffers and, if so, would the Central Government take upon themselves in the responsibility of meeting such calamities of nature ?

Lastly, last year, when the floods took place, the Central Government said that a team was being sent to various parts of the country to a make a proper survey of the situation. May I know whether any such team has been sent to the affected areas and, if so, what are the details of the assessment made ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has put a series of questions. I will try to answer them briefly. Firstly, about relief, it is true that the Irrigation Ministry deals only with the assessment of flood damages and flood control works and the question of relief is dealt with by the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry. That is there. That is in regard to relief.

In regard to the question that when the man has gone to the moon and, therefore, you should be able to control floods, it is the other way about. Man can go to the moon but the control of floods completely is not possible. It is not possible to control floods to the hundred per cent extent. All that we can do is to ensure reduction in the flood damages. As long as the rains are there, as long as man wants water for his existence, as long as there is need for water, the floods cannot be avoided completely. Therefore, the question of man's going to the moon is entirely different to that of man's controlling natural forces.

The hon. Member said that 16 students have lost their lives. I have given the information as received from the State Government. Actually, last night, I got teleprinter message covering 12 pages from the State Government. I have arranged and given this information. I am told, 27 persons have died including children. I think, the information that I have got is correct.

With regard to the permanent relief measures, it is quite true we have got to take a large number of permanent relief measures. We have spent Rs. 200 crores in the last 14 years in the country on the flood control works. If you want to have a complete relief for the flood damages, we have got to spend at least ten times the amount, that is Rs, 2000 crores before we can say we have been able to control floods. We have got so many big rivers in the country, Ganga and Brahmputra, such big and mighty rivers and all these rivers as compared to one river in the United states. They have got only one, Mississippi river. We have got a large number of rivers. Therefore, flood control in this country is much more difficult and it also involves a lot of expenditure.

Then, in regard to the question of

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Central assistance, a circular has been issued by the Finance Ministry saying that every State, according to the Fourth Finance Commission, has to spend a certain amount and, beyond that, they have to write to the Central Government and the Central Government gives 75 per cent of it of which 50 per cent is by way of grant and 25 per cent by way of loan. That is all laid down.

I can quite appreciate that the State Governments have not been able to assess damages. It is all very difficult to go about ; all the communications are upset. Therefore, it takes sometime for them to find out and assess correctly and then write to the Central Government. So far we have not received any request from any State so far.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : As my call-attention notice was based on the floods in Rajasthan, I confine myself to that State.

The question of floods in northern Rajasthan in the Ghaggar belt has been raised on the floor of this House by me ever since 1961. The hon. Minister had given an assurance—I think, it was last year—that two schemes were on the anvil : first, the short-term and the other, the long-term ; the short-term scheme had been implemented and the long-term costing about Rs. 4 crores or so was going to be taken up very soon. In spite of the fact that this assurance was given on the floor of this House, Ghaggar is once again flooding vast tracts of arable land in Rajasthan and has reached the Suratgarh Farm, and breached the railway lines once again. I do not know whether the hon. House knows that Rajasthan, particularly northern Rajasthan, is a peculiar part of the country where when floods end the famine begins. The discharge of water from the Otu reservoir comes and floods the Ghaggar belt. So, it does not necessarily follow from heavy rains in Rajasthan. Therefore, floods have become a perennial source of nuisance to the farmers of this part of the country. I would like to know whether the long-term scheme has now been implemented and if so, why are these Ghaggar floods still taking place.

The second part of my question is this : Last year we had raised the same question here suggesting to the hon. Minister as to how best we could utilise the flood water ; instead of throwing it into the sand-dunes in the south of Suratgarh Farm, we could utilise it through a new canal in Churu District of Rajasthan to irrigate this area and also supply drinking water in the brackish water area.

The third part of my question is this : In Sawai-Madhopur last year and this year also severe floods have taken place. Also in southern Rajasthan last year there were very bad floods. When this question was brought on the floor of the House, the hon. Minister made a statement to say that flood control in Rajasthan was being given high priority. I would like to know what steps the Centre and the State Government propose to take to control these floods in southern Rajasthan and also the Sawai-Madhopur district of Rajasthan ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member said that Ghagger was still in trouble despite the fact that we expected that it would become a thing of the past. What actually happened was this. Actually we had undertaken the Ghaggar Division scheme which involved Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores, but the revised estimates have gone up and another Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores would be required before that project could be completed, before we could feel confident of diverting the entire water into the sand-dunes. That is how it was not tackled this year. The amount of water that has come so far has been very little, only about 4,000 cusecs as against 20,000 cusecs ; in fact, five times more water would have come. I still expect some more water to come. Even for these 4,000 cusecs, the engineers were not able to divert because they could not complete the diversion scheme for want of finances this year. When I asked them about it they told me that they got only Rs. 30 lakhs this year as against Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. I shall try to find some finances and see that this work is done. I would submit that I heard that 4,000 cusecs were a blessing for the people of Rajasthan in the Ganganagar area, in Hanumangarh and in Suratgarh areas. The hon. Member said that when floods end the famine starts. If you want to drive away the famine, you must have some water in that area ; a little water there will be useful.

What I am worried is, in the coming three months, whether Ghaggar will remain at that level or whether it will bring more water and whether we can make use of the diversion. I am sending a team of officers to inspect and see whether, with a certain amount of money, we could complete the diversion scheme.

In regard to Sawai-Madhopur and other areas, generally these are areas where there is no rainfall, but last year and this year there was some rainfall. I have asked the State Government to send a scheme which will be useful, which may be of any assistance, to avoid the flood damages, and I am awaiting that.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : It has become a regular feature that half the country is always in the floods and the other half is always in the drought. I am very sorry the Minister in his statement and lamentation says as if he was attacking. He is a scientist, He is an eminent engineer and in view of the fact that very serious famines have occurred and in view of the statement that 5 to 6 lakhs have been spent, I would like to know what happened to Prime Minister's relief fund which was a regular feature in the country in the past and whether any money was spent. What happened to the central Government sending some advance amount to meet the exigencies of the moment and arrest the overall damages.

DR. K. L. RAO : In Kerala, unfortunately, the damages have not been so much as floods in the river but due to the very hevey rainfall. In Kerala it is really the poor financial condition of the people. We hope with the construction of some of the dams over the rivers the severity of the floods will be reduced. As regards the relief measures, as I have already submitted, as soon as the State Government makes a request that is generally accepted. As the hon. Member said, probably it may not be necessary even to send a team straightaway to place the money with the State. But still we do require some request from the State and I think it will be coming in a few days.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अफ़सोस की बात है कि बिहार के बारे में थोड़ी सी खबर दी गयी और सारे मामले को राज्य के भरोसे छोड़ दिया गया, जब कि आज वहाँ राज्य में कोई सरकार ही नहीं है, विधान सभा वहाँ की स्थगित है। इसलिए राज्य सरकार का भी जिम्मा इन्हीं के जिम्मे, इन्हीं के माथे पर है। और इसीलिए उम्मीद की जाती थी कि मंत्री जी सूचना तो देंगे। क्या कदम उठायेंगे उस बारे में सूचना दें या न दें। तो एक तो सूचना नहीं दी, और दूसरे राज्य सरकार के नाम पर इस प्रश्न को टाल दिया जब कि इस समय वहां कोई सरकार नहीं है।

इसके बाद जो पूरे बयान में बात देखी जा रही है और जो जवाब दिया है, जो कारगर कदम उठाये जायेंगे सरकार की ओर से उसको इन्होंने वित्त या गृह विभाग के जिम्मे छोड़ दिया है। बार-बार यह मसला आया है, बाढ़, सिचाई और विद्युत का मसला देश के लिये अहम मसला है लेकिन इस विभाग का कोई मंत्री कैबिनेट रैंक का नहीं है। अगर यह बात हो कि मंत्री जी विशेषज्ञ हैं इसलिए कैबिनेट में नही हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर ऐसे लोगों की कमी नहीं है जो पूरी तरह से निर्दोष हों किसी भी ज्ञान से। लेकिन इस विभाग को कैबिनेट रैंक मिलना चाहिए। नहीं तो जो कृषि के लिए, सिचाई के लिए, बाढ़ के लिए, विद्युत के लिए जरूरत होती है उसके बारे में काफ़ी कठिनाई होती है।

जहाँ तक बिहार का प्रश्न है, मानसून के चलते कुछ बरसात ज्यादा हो गयी या कम हो गयी इससे बाढ़ का मसला नहीं है।

हमारे लिए बाढ़ एक लाजिमी मसला है, सूखा भी एक साथ और बाढ़ भी। हिमालय पर बर्फ के पिघलने से बाढ़ आ जाती है। वर्षा यहाँ न आने से सूखा भी रहता है। बाढ़ और सूखा यह दोनों अलग बगल मसले हमारे सामने रहते हैं। दरअसल यह स्थायी मसला है। गंगा से लेकर पूरे नैपाल की सरहद तक यह गंगा के कटाव का स्थायी मसला है। हर

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

साल दर्जनों गाँव जोकि मौजूद थे वह लापता हो गए पूरी तरह से गंगा में चले गए । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय क्या इस गंगा में बाढ़ से होने वाले कटाव को रोकने का कोई स्थायी उपाय करने की सोच रहे हैं ताकि हम उस कटाव को रोक सकें और जैसा कि कुछ राज्यों में गंगा के कटाव के बारे में किया भी गया है ?

दूसरे जो उन्होंने बतलाया कि बूढ़ी गंडक के तटबंध के टूटने से जो भयंकर बर्बादी व जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ तो उस बर्बादी का उन्हें पहले से अंदाज क्यों नहीं हो सका ? उसकी देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर थी और वह समय रहते उसे क्यों नहीं रोक सकी और क्या उसके लिए जिम्मेदारी निश्चित की जा रही है ताकि उस लैप्स के लिए जो लोग जिम्मेदार हों उनके खिलाफ मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जा सके ?

इसी से सम्बद्ध एक बात यह है कि जितने भी तटबंध हैं, कोसी के, गंडक या अघवारा के इन सभी तटबंधों की देख भाल के लिए सरकार ने क्या पूरा-पूरा इंतजाम किया है और क्या सरकार उस बारे में आश्वस्त है और सदन को आश्वस्त करा सकती है कि उत्तर बिहार के तटबन्धों के टूटने का खतरा नहीं है और उसकी जरूरी देखभाल व मरम्मत कर ली गई है ?

जहाँ तक स्थायी इलाज का सवाल है सरकार को पता है कि अघवारा योजना के लिए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के साथ साथ सिंचाई योजना को मिला करके चलने से ही आवश्यक रोकथाम संभव हो सकती है । लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि वैसा न करके सिर्फ बाढ़ नियन्त्रण ही का काम करते हैं यह खर्चा भी बेकार जाता है, लाखों एकड़ जमीन डूबी रहती है, कोसी तटबन्ध की काफी जमीन बिलकुल डूबी हुई है । बाढ़ का मसला है उनके पूरे घर में पानी है । लोग बाँध के ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं । जब ऐसी हालत है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या के स्थायी इलाज के लिए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण सह सिंचाई योजना के रूप में अघवारा योजना को भी चालू करवाने के लिए जो जनता की वहाँ माँग है उसे मंजूर करने की स्थिति में हैं या नहीं ?

एक अन्य चीज मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि बाढ़ और सूखा यह दोनों मिले हुए मसले हैं । उसके सम्बन्ध में पुरानी योजना थी, कोसी के लिए एक बड़ा बराज बनाने की योजना थी लेकिन वह टल गयी । उससे विद्युत भी मिलेगी और बाढ़ पर भी पूरा नियन्त्रण होगा । कई लाख एकड़ का कोई 25 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई का मसला है । उस कोसी बराज की योजना को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है जिससे कि लोगों को इस बाढ़ और सूखे से हमेशा के लिए मुक्ति मिल जाय ?

इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि पश्चिमी कोसी नहर की योजना जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात है कि 3 बार दुर्घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं । देश में दूसरी कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है जिसका कि उद्घाटन तीन बार हुआ हो, जिसका कि उद्घाटन तीनों बार बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने किया, हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने किया । बाबू जगजीवन राम ने एक बार किया और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने किया । कहने को इस योजना का तीन बार उद्घाटन हुआ लेकिन अभी तक उसकी शुरुआत नहीं हुई है । बार-बार राव जी जाते हैं और बयान दे देते हैं कि यह हुआ और वह हुआ लेकिन अभी तक वह चालू नहीं हुई है । आज हम जो वहां के लोग हैं नेपाल सरहद के लोग हैं वह जानना चाहते हैं कि नेपाल सरकार को भी योजना से फायदा है तो क्या बात है कौनसी बात नेपाल सरकार चाहती है जो यह

नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जिससे कि कोसी की बाढ़ का पानी भी कोसी नहर में जायेगा, उसके लिए कौन सी बात नेपाल सरकार चाह रही है जो कि इनको देने में कठिनाई है जिसके मिलने में विलम्ब हो रहा है और जिसमें कि यह बाढ़ और सूखे दोनों का मसला मिला हुआ है इसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूं ?

साथ ही साथ मैं एक सवाल और सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा। बाढ़ अभी खत्म नहीं हुई उसकी शुरुआत है तो इस दो, तीन महीने के लिए केन्द्र से अथवा राज्य सरकार के जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों की ओर से क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है जिससे लोग आश्वस्त हो सकें और पहले से एक फोरवार्निंग एक जानकारी लोगों को मिल सके कि बाढ़ आ रही है ? हिमालय में बर्फ पिघलती है, वर्षा होती है और बाढ़ चली जाती है तो इसकी पहले से वार्निंग देने के लिए चेतावनी देने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई इंतजाम करने जा रही है जिससे कि लोगों को पहले से उसकी खबर मिल जाया करे ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon Member has suggested some changes in the Ministry in order to get more funds, and I wish him good luck in that.

As regards North Bihar, I can straightway say that the Government of India have spent more money on flood relief in North Bihar than in any other part of India includig Assam, and we have really done very goodwork in North Bihar in regard to flood control work, and the work done there is probably the best one for which we can take credit ; and we are thoroughly competent to deal with the North Bihar rivers. In fact, only last night I contacted the Secretary of the Bihar Government and he told me pointblank that there was no flood of any magnitude in that State so far. In the face of that, I do not know how the hon. Member has accused me in so many words.

Of course, if there is any river anywhere in any part of the world, it is bound to go this side or that side and cause erosion. Erosion can never be stopped from any river and there is nobody who can stop erosion by any river, because that is impossible. As regards Burhi-Gandak, we have taken the necessary steps, but in spite of that, erosion will be there at some place or other. For example, in Assam, one-third of Dhubri town is gone and no one could help it, because these things are natural. As long as we have the rivers, we have to face these things. We cannot have the rivers and at the same time refuse to cater to the characteristics of those rivers.

The hon. Member has talked about the Western Kosi Canal. That is not the subject-matter arising out of floods. But I would like to tell him this, because he seems to be under the impression and he has been repeating it often that the construction of the Western Kosi Canal can stop all floods in the Kosi, and the floods in the Kosi will be all gone. That is entirely wrong, because the Western Kosi Canal can only take about 7000 cusecs, whereas the Kosi floods have got an intensity of about 7 lakhs cusecs. So, some little quantity in the canal will not be able to have any impact on floods. It is not for flood control work that we are undertaking the Western Kosi Canal, but for irrigation purposes. The Darbhanga district is a heavily populated area, and we are fully conscious that that area has got to be irrigated. At the moment, lands there are not being irrigated, and we want to have those lands irrigated ; the Western Kosi Canal will be able to irrigate about 7 lakhs acres. That is why we are going all out to get the work sanctioned as early as possible. The first 22 miles lie in His Majesty's land in Nepal, and that too, very fertile land. Therefore, it takes some time for us to enter into an agreement with the Nepal Government. They have been asking us to have certain things done. We have already accepted and I have been expecting that any time we would get the sanction of the Nepal Government. In fact, even two days back, I wrote to our Ambassador in Nepal to expedite the sanction of that project. So, it is not as if Government are not anxious about it. We are fully alive to the whole problem, but when another friendly Government is concerned, we have got to be very careful in our discussions, and we hope that we shall get sanction early.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): I too agree with my hon. friend Shri P. Gopalan that unfortunately the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power cannot give any reply to our pertinent questions on this occasion because we are very much interested in the relief measures and the support that we should get from the Central Government. All the same, I would request him to convey our suggestions to the concerned Ministers and take up the matter in all earnestness on our behalf and on behalf of the House with the Prime Minister and the Food Minister especially.

As far as Kerala it concerned, the statement itself makes is very clear that out of 10 districts, seven districts are severely affected by floods. Floods are a natural occurrence, but this year's floods are something unprecedented. That is why I am sure that our Government are going to request the Central Government for adequate assistance. Their request might not have reached the Central Government at this time, but we have seen news in the newspapers that they are approaching the Central Government.

The most important help needed at this moment is additional foodgrairns. In most of the areas, thousands of families had been evacuated, and Government have decided to supply them with free ration at least for a few weeks to come till they can go back and settle down and take up their own work there. During this lean period, the rationing system in Kerala is aiso very much hard-pressed. So, we want assistance from the Cenral Government by way of additonal foodgrains.

So, I would request the Irrigation Minister, because he represents the Government of India at this time, to take up this matter immediately with the Food Minister and also with the Prime Minister and do something in the matter. I would like to know whether already any discussion has taken place and whether there is any effort on the part of the Central Government to help the State of Kerala, because this in an unprecedented situation, by supplying additional foodgrains, apart from monetary help.

DR. K. L. RAO : I shall pass on the suggestion made by the hon. Member to Finarce Minister, the Prime Minister and the Food Minister I would also request the State Government to send in their requirements immedietely.

12.40 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Aircraft (Amendment) Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : On behalf of Dr. Karan Singh,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 :—

(1) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1045 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1969 together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1444/69.]

(a) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1370 in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1969 together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1445/69.]

Notifications under Employees' Provident Funds Act

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : श्री भागवत झा आजाद की ओर से मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति :

(एक) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (दूसरा संशोधन) योजना, 1969 जो दिनांक 28 जून, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1510

(अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और जी० एस० आर० 1511 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

(दो) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (तीसरा संशोधन) योजना, 1969 को दिनांक 28 जून, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1512 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और जी० एस० आर० 1513 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

(2) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन अधिसूचना संख्या जी०एस० आर० 1506 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और जी० एस० आर० 1507 (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 28 जून, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची 1 में बर्फ या आईसक्रीम उद्योग को जोड़ा गया।

(3) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1912 की धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1508 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और जी० एस० आर० 1509 (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 28 जून, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम का उन हीरा खानों पर विस्तारण किया गया जिनमें बीस या इससे अधिक व्यक्ति काम करते हों।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1446/69.]

Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे की ओर से, मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 619 क की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन महाराष्ट्र एग्रो-इन्डस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई के 1967-68 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति, लेखा परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां, सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1447/69.]

Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORAMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1079 (English version) in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1969 and G. S. R. 1969 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969 under sub-section 5 of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—144 72/69]

Notifications under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्री स० चु० जमीर की ओर से, मैं कोयला खान भविष्य-निधि तथा बोनस योजनाएँ अधिनियम, 1948 को धारा 7 क के अधीन निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) कोयला खान भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) योजना, 1969 जो दिनांक 17 मई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1140 में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

(2) आंध्र प्रदेश कोयला खान भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) योजना, 1969 जो दिनांक 17 मई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1141 में प्रकाशित हुई थी ;

(3) राजस्थान कोयला खान भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) योजना 1969 जो दिनांक 17 मई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1142 में प्रकाशित हुई थी ।

(4) नीवेली कोयला खान भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) योजना, 1969 जो दिनांक 17 मई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1143 में प्रकाशित हुई थी ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1448/69.]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th July, 1969."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th July, 1969."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

(1) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1969.

(2) The Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Bill, 1669.

PETITION RE. BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri P. L. Tandon and 1919 other bank depositors regarding the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969.

12.43 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : RELAY FAST IN DELHI BY PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of order. We had tabled a calling attention notice on this. Instead of allowing it, you have allowed the Minister to make a statement. This will give us no opportunity to discuss the matter and put questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said on the floor of the House that the Minister would make a statement. We shall see.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : A number of Hon'ble Members have expressed their concern, both in the House and outside, at the fact that batches of school teahers from different States have assembled in the Capital and are on relay fast from 2 th July, 1969 to press the demands made on their behalf by the All India Primary Teachers Federation. As I

also share their concern. I have thought it proper to make a statement giving relevant facts, though the matter deals with a State subject and is therefore primarily the concern of State Governments.

The All India Primary Teachers Federation had submitted a Memorandum of demands to the Prime Minister in November, 1968. The representatives of the Federation met the Prime Minister and the then Education Minister. During these meetings it was clarified that though the Government of India had the utmost sympathy for the teachers, the main demands made by them had to be considerd by the State Governments. A Lok Sabha Question was also asked regarding the demands made by the teachers Federation and the same was answered *vide* Question No. 643 of 21st March, 1969.

A delegation from the Federation met me on the 24th July, 1969 and I explained the position to them again. The Federation wanted a formal reply to their memorandum and the same was delivered to them on the 26th of July, 1969.

As Hon'ble Members are aware the Education Commission in its Report dated the 29th June, 1966 had made the following recommendations as regards the pay of teachers in Primary schools :—

(a) The minimum pay of a primary school teacher who has completed the secondary school course should be Rs. 100.00. This minimum should be given effect to immediately ; and within a period of 5 years, it should be raised to Rs. 125.00.

(b) The minimum pay of primary school teachers who have completed the secondary school course and are trained should be Rs. 125.00 and within a period of 5 years, it should be raised to Rs. 150.00.

(c) The following scales of pay should be adopted, as soon as practicable and at any rate not later than the first year of the fifth plan, for all primary school teachers who have completed the secondary school course and are trained.

Starting salary ...	Rs. 150
Maximum salary (to be reached in a period of 20 years). ...	Rs. 250
Selection grade available for 15 percent of the cadre.	Rs. 250 to Rs. 300

The Commission made it clear that the scales of pay recommended by it included the then existing dearness allowance that is, as on 1st April, 1966.

The immediate aim of the Kothari Commission was to secure a minimum of Rs. 125.00 including allowances for a trained teacher. This has since been achieved in all States. Regarding untrained teachers, the position varies from State to State and the information is not readily available. Some of the States have also revised the pay scales to the level suggested by the Commission and some have given *ad hoc* increases bringing the salaries more or less to the level of Rs. 150-250. Statewise information avilable with the Government is appended to this statement.

Regarding the other demands listed in the Federation's memorandum, the position is as under :—

(i) The Constitution will have to be amended if primary school teachers are to be given voting rights in teachers Constituencies.

(ii) As regards uniform service conditions for teachers in the country, education being a State subject such a uniformity is not possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want the Centre to enter that sphere too ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : इस पर बहुत से लोगों ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसलिए बाद में स्पष्टीकरण का मौका दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him include ; we shall follow the old practice.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : (iii) It is not considered necessary to establish a Joint

[Dr, V. K. R. V. Rao]

Teachers' Council at the National level. The Governments concerned have been requested to estabish such Councils as recommended by the Education Commission.

(iv) As regards a National Wage Board for primary teachers the pay of teachers is to be determined by the State Government and hence a Board at the National level is not considered necessary.

(v) The Federation wanted the problem of wastage and stagnation in primary scools to be investigated by a Committee. A Seminar was arranged last year to discuss the problem. The recommendations are being considered by the State Governments. It is also proposed to have pilot projects to study the problem.

(vi) As for the demand that a ratio be fixed between the Centre and States for financing primary education, the question does not arise as primary education is the concern of the States.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अब का नहीं है ?

डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव : इस पर बाद में बात करेंगे ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कोठारी कमीशन की सिफारिश का क्या हुआ ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : (vii) One of the demands is that the Planning Commission should reconsider the allocation of funds for education. Obviously, the demand is for higher allocations. My Ministry has been urging for higher allocation for education and will pursue this question with the planning Commission.

(viii) The Government of India have examined the question of establishing a Primary Education Commission on the lines of the University Grants Commission. The legel advice is that this could not be done without amending the Constitution.

(ix) As regards the demand that primary education should be made a Central subject the Hon'ble Members may recall the efforts by Shri M. C. Chagla, the then Education Minister, to persuade the States to agree to make education, even if only higher education, a concurrent subject. Almost all the States declined to agree to the amendment of the Constituion for this purpose.

Government of India will try its utmost to persuade State Governments to improve emoluments and service conditions of teachers so as to make the teaching career attractive enough to enable the best avilable talent to take up this profession. All available forums such as Education Ministers' Conference, Central Advisory Board of Education etc. will be utilised for this purpose.

In conclusion, I earnestly appeal to the teachers Federation to call off the fast and in turn, I can give them the assurance, if such assurance is at all needed, that I shall continue to use my very limited powers—they are only powers of persuation and education of the public—to see what can be done to better the lot of the primary teachers.

APPENDIX

Pay including D.A. of Primary School Teachers (Matric Trained) in Govt./Aided Schools.

State		*As on* 1.1.1966		*As on* 1.7.1969	
		Minimum Rs.	Maximum Rs.	Minimum Rs.	Maximum Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	+Andhra Pradesh	108	197	151	272
2.	Assam	135	210	169	285
3.	+Bihar	120	230	150	250
4.	Gujarat*	126	145	160	236
5.	Haryana	-	-	204.5	361

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	90	200	130	285
7.	+Kerala	118	225	160	304
8.	Madhya Pradesh*	115	200	161	292
9.	+Madras	148	198	188	236
10.	Maharashtra	116	130	166	236
11.	+Mysore	113	215	145	264
12.	Nagaland	175	264	195	400
13.	+Orissa	110	165	158	208
14.	Punjab	70	135	223	446
15.	Rajasthan*	116	195	208	376
16.	+Uttar Pradesh	95	150	130	265
17.	+West Bengal	105	205	157.5	222.5

(+) These States have introduced the Triple Benefit Scheme.

(*) These States give provident fund contrbution

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*..... *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one of you. Otherwise I will call Mr. Limaye.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : We shall have a full discussion if you want.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : That is meaningless. The Kothari Commission was appointed to give a national minimum wage . *(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. What I suggest is this. The statement that has been made by the Education Minister is before us. He has explained his role in this case : his powers are very limited and with all his good wishes he is helpless in a way. Even then, we shall consider if we can find some time for discussion on this subject.

AN HON. MEMBER : Have a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall consider. I do not promise anything now. *(Interruption.)* I said I will consider.

12.51 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

RESIGNATION BY VICE-PRESIDENT ACTING AS PRESIDENT

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज सदन में कार्यवाहक राष्ट्रपति वी०वी० गिरि के इस्तीफे के औचित्य और वैधानिकता का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ और इसके लिए संविधान की धारा 56 (1) के (अ) की तरफ ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ जो कहता है कि :

> "The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office ;

फिर धारा 62 (2) भी देख लें :

> "An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reasons of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy ; and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 56, be entitled to hold office

[श्री मधु लिमये]

> for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office."

उपराष्ट्रपति के बारे में भी फिर धारा 67 (अ) में कहा गया है कि—

> "a Vice-President may ; by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office ;"

उपरोक्त धाराओं से जाहिर होता है कि न तो संविधान ने ऐसी स्थिति की परिकल्पना की और न व्यवस्था ही की है कि राष्ट्रपति के विधिदत् चुनाव होने और राष्ट्रपति का स्थान भरे जाने के पहले ही कार्यकारी राष्ट्रपति अपने पद से त्याग-पत्र दे देगा । संसद् के विगत सूत्र में जो राष्ट्रपति उत्तराधिकार विधेयक पारित हुआ उसमें भी इस विशेष स्थिति के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी ।

इस प्रकार यह लगता है कि जब तक राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव सम्पन्न नहीं हो जाय तब तक कार्यकारी राष्ट्रपति के त्याग-पत्र के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, प्रावधान नहीं है। भारत सरकार के कानून अधिकारियों को चाहिए था कि वे श्री वी० वी० गिरि को इस कानूनी हालत की जानकारी करा देते और उन्हें कार्यकारी राष्ट्रपति के पद से त्याग-पत्र देने के फैसले से विरक्त करते । इसके विपरीत, अटर्नी जनरल या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति ने उन्हें यह सलाह दी कि संविधान की व्यवस्था अनुसार राष्ट्रपति को पत्र लिखकर वे अपने पद का त्याग कर सकते हैं । यह उल्लेखनीय है कि कार्यकारी राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा त्याग-पत्र देने के समय कोई राष्ट्रपति था ही नहीं और जब राष्ट्रपति ही नहीं था तो भला उसे पत्र कैसे लिखा जाता ? राष्ट्रपति के नहीं रहते भी पटल पर पत्र रख देने और उसकी प्रतिलिपि प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य न्यायाधीश को भेज देने की प्रक्रिया सचमुच एक अजीबोगरीब प्रक्रिया है । क्यों समय रहते भी इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया ? क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्यादेश नहीं जारी कर सकती थी, जैसे उन्होंने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में किया ? अब हमको कैसे पता चलेगा कि इस्तीफे का पत्र किस समय राष्ट्रपति के टेबल पर रखा गया और यह इस्तीफा किस तारीख को किस समय अस्तित्व में आया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ये सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने रखेंगे ?

जो भी हो, लोक सभा को इस प्रश्न पर बहस करने का और सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में विचार जानने का अवसर अवश्य मिलना चाहिए और वर्तमान कानून में आवश्यक परिवर्तन कर समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिए ।

SHRI. N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I support entirely what Shri Madhu Limaye has said. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is an occasion when a statement is made under the rule. The suggestion is that opportunity should be given ; we will consider it at the proper time.

The Law Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under article 65 (1) of the Constitution, the Vice-President has to act as President in the event of the occurence of a vacancy either on account of the resignation of the President or on accout of the death of the President or when the office falls vacant on any other account, Article 65(1) does not indicate that the individual who is the Vice-President in the vacancy of the President shall continue to act until such President is elected : nowhere has it been provided. I will read article 65 (1) :

> "(1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office."

Sir, then article 67, which has been also referred by the hon. Member, provides the manner in which the Vice,President may resign his office. I am reading article 67 (a)

> "a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President. resign his office ;"

This presupposes the existence of the President because the letter of resignation is to be addressed to the President. If there is no Presiden', for example, and the Vice President wants to resign., then article 67 (a) would have no application to such cases. Proviso (a) of article 67 does not provide for the acceptance of the resignation before it becomes effective. If one reads this proviso of article 67 carefully one would be convinced that the moment the resignation is submitted it becomes effective. It is not necessary that if the resignation is submitted by the Vice-President it must be also accepted by the President. Nowhere it has been provided in the Constitution.

I also want to make it quite clear before the House that in this particular case Shri V. V. Giri has only resigned his office as Vice President because he was only acting President discharging the duties of the President on account of the death of the President.

AN HON. MEMBER : On what date ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude. At this stage I am not permitting anything. Let him conclude his reply to the statement that the hon. Member made.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : If hon. Members want to know the date for their reference I will rely on the Notification published in the Gazette of India dated 20th July, 1969. There it is said :

> "I, V. V. Giri, have resigned my office of Vice-President with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July, 1969."

This is the resignation of the Vice-President.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Addressed to whom ? Is it addressed to anybody ?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर सुन लीजिए । मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर आशय के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि जिस ढंग से मंत्री महोदय बयान कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Sir, not at this stage.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Why not ? I am raising it under rule 376.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude. Under the rules I have permitted you to make a statement and he is to make a reply. I will listen to him at the end.

श्री मधु लिमये : पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठने के बाद कोई नहीं बोल सकता है ।

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Sir, with whatever I have read I hope I have satisfied the hon. Members of this House as to from what date the resignation became effective. I am not reading the contents of the letter which was addressed by the Vice-President to the President. I have read the Notification which appeared in the official Gazette of India. Under article 67 (a) obviously the letter of resignation should have been addressed to the President as contemplated. Here, in this particular case, the Vice-President has addressed his letter of resignation under the advice of Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General had advised him ..

13.00 hrs.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Sir, on a point of order (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request all hon. Members to resume their seats. I will not listen to anybody if they interrupt like this. The first point is that the Law Minister ought to have given a copy of the full reply to the chair. He has given me only a summary.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am sorry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It not a question of a verbal reply. So, he should have submitted a full statement to the chair before making it. That is one point. Then, he has referred to the letter or opinion of the Attorney-General. Hew ill have to place it on the Table of the House. He can give the full statement even tomorrow. Then alone we will proceed with the matter.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am sorry, I could not do it today. It will be done tomorrow.

13.02 hrs.

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY : I want to make one announcement about this Bill. Though we had allotted only four hours for the clause by clause consideration of this Bill, we have already exchausted 3 hours and 25 minutes on two clauses alone. It is an important measure and guillotine is the last desperate remedy which I do not want to follow. So, I would make one suggestion. After lunch hour when we take up the clauses various parties should concentrate their attention on those clauses and points with which they are vitally concerned. In that case, there will be no overlapping. In that way alone we can conclude a major portion of the work today. Government have given notice of some amendments now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : They are debarred.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit them with this condition that those clauses to which amendments have been given notice will be held over and debated tomorrow, because full notice must be there.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Sir, I intend challenging some of those amendments, given notice of by the government, under rule 80 (i) of the Rules of Procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That can be done only when the amendments come before the House.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am giving advance notice so that you may give me an opportunity to do that at the proper time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will not dispose of those clauses today, because I am permitting those amendments. Those clauses and amendments will be held over till tomorrow. The rest of the clause by clause consideration will be concluded today. The third reading will be take up tomorrow.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, you have stated that some of the amendments given notice of by the government will be considered tomorrow. But they will certainly affect some of the amendments that are going to be considered today to other clauses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told the Law Minister that the consequential results of the present amendments must be taken into consideration while other clauses are being debated. That will be done.

I would appeal to members to help the chair to see that within the three hours that are at our disposal we conclude every clause except those where fresh amendments have been given notice. I would inform the Law Minister that as a consequence of these fresh amendments if certain modifications are called for to the other clauses, he should be prepared for them after the lunch hour. He should be well-prepared for them. Now we will adjourn for lunch.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—*Contd.*

Clause 4—(*Undertaking of existing banks to vest on corresponding new banks.*)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Sir, I move :

Page 3.—

after line 3, *insert—*

"Provided that the Central Government shall constitute a Central Board of Banking which shall control, direct and coordinate the management and operations of the new banks." (210)

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Kishnagar) : Sir, I move :

Page 3, line 1.—

after "of" *insert—*

"and all shares and debentures issued and/or held by" (347)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a Government amendment to clause 4.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I am not moving my amendment (No. 120).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, there is an amendment in the name of Shri Somani. He is absent.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, the activities of the new banks have to be co-ordinated and for this purpose there must be a central authority constituted of a Central Board of Banking, just as there is a Controller of Insurance or the Company Law Board.

Such a Central Board is necessary in order that it may look after the formulation of banking policy ; give direction and guidance to these banks from time to time ; control their functioning and coordinate their activities. This would also be the authority with whcih they will file their returns, etc. and the Board will also control and pull them up, if they do not act in a proper manner consistent with Government policy. Besides that, the returns that would be submitted by the new banks will also have to be serutinised properly.

In all these respects, in my opinion, the Central Board is necessary. Somebody may say that the Reserve Bank is there. It is precisly leecause the bureaucratisation that is represented by the Reserve Bank is to be avoided and we have to introduce an element of professional management and control that it is ncessary that the Central Board of Banking should be constituted. A professional banker should be made the Chairman of the Central Board, so that we have the least amount of bureaucratsation and that would assist in fulfilling the purpose of nationalisation. Otherwise, what will be the difference between social control and nationalisation if the same policies are pursued, if the control is in the hands of the same bureaucrats, the some Reserve Bank officials ? Therefore, in order to obviate such bureaucratic control and to ensure that the new banks to adhere Government policy, that the new direction that is given to Government banking policy is pursued properly by the new banks, the Central Board of Banking is absolutely necessary. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to accept it.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I commend this amendment to the House. It is a very simple one. It is from the point of view of making the clause more specific. My amendment is to insert "and all shares and debentures issued and/or held by" in clause 4, on p. 3. Unless it is made as specific as possible, some loophole might be left and the very object of nationalisation may be jeopardised.

There is one other point. My amendment to clause 5 is just consequential and and my amendment to clause 6 is from a point of view that Government must also take into consideration. It is that cash must be given as compensation. We all welcome this Bill. But in West Bengal, particularly, lately, as you have seen, many things have cropped up and ever after this bank nationalisation Bill. Many people have been deprived of land, fisheries, etc. by forcible occupation. Thousands of people have been thrown out of employment. Now, compensation is to be paid as per clause 6 and I would say my amendment should be accepted and Rs. 500 should be given in cash. It would then certainly have some effect of ameliorating the grievances of these people. I would also commend to the Treasury Benches that although it is a fact that perhaps Rs. 10 crores is easier to give to an entrepreneur across the table then Rs. 1 crore to 50,000 farmers. It is more

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

difficult to do this. The machinery must be evolved so that the benefit of the nationalisation percolates to the lowest strata of the farmers. If that is not done, then the whole object of this Bill as stated in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill will not be served.

When the Opposition Members and Shri Dange welcomed this Bill, I thought of a saying in Bengali :

भूतर मुखे रामनाम

When the evill spirits take the name of Rama, they are delivered from their State of evil spirits. Now, the Communist Party has also congratulated the Congress Party on taking up this measure. I hope this measure will serve the purpose which it richly deserves.

There are one or two points that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not have a general discussion at this stage.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : But everybody has spoken about everything.

MR CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member, I am sure, must have heard the Deputy-Speaker saying in the morning that the time allotted for the second reading was almost over.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I shall conclude in just two minutes.

I would put it to the hon. Minister that there are certain things which vitally need to be done, and in countries like Malaysia where they do not like nationalised banks operating, negotiations must start at once so that some viable agreement could be reached, because otherwise, the persons working in those banks would not only be rendered homeless but rend jobless too. So, the negotiations must be taken up at once.

I would also stress that the whole benefit should go to the poor farmer. The hon. Food Minister himself has said that about Rs. 500 crores will be needed for farm implements. Let that come out of this Rs. 2700 crores, that will be made available to Government now. Let us not hear that there is "no money with the Central Government" to make farm implements for the benefit of the poor farmer. Otherwise, the rich landlords, or to use the Russian phrase, "*kulaks*" who are now replacing the zamindari system will get the benefit. It is really to be seen that the very poorest farmer with one acre or half an acre of land gets the benefit of nationalisation.

I hope my amendments will commend themselves to the House, particularly the one where I have suggested that Rs. 5000 should be paid in cash at once to those who may have some assets in these 14 banks, and want to start some new venture after having been thrown out of employment, as far instance, from land and fisheries in West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Shri S.S. Kothari wants a central board to be appointed to co-ordinate etc. the work of these 14 banks which have been taken over. I am not opposing the idea. I am sure the hon. Member and the House heard the Prime Minister saying that a scheme would be framed for the management of these banks, and in clause 13, there is a refarence to that scheme, and, therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Member to raise that matter when that scheme comes up.

Regarding Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri's amendment, I would say that she wants not only the undertaking but also the shares and debentures issued or held by the undertaking should be taken. The debentures issued by a bank are liabilities of the bank and therefore, they will come under liabilities which are taken over.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Liabilities are also to be taken along with assets.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Assets are being taken ; shares held by the banks are also assets of the bank and they are taken over. The shares issued by the bank are taken over. That is what was covered by Shri P. C. Sethi's amendment, that is,

Government will be taking the shares also. It was thought that it would be superfluous; when the entire undertaking is being taken and the value of the undertaking is being given, a provision to purchase the share was thought to be superfluous and, therefore, we have not put it forward. So, these two amendments are not necessary and I would pray that they may be withdrawn.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : In view of the Law Minister's assurance that a Central Board would be included in the scheme...

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I did not say that. I said that that was a matter which could be considered.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : In view of that assurance, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : If the hon. Minister will give some thought to the contents of my amendment, I am willing to withdraw my amendment. I would also like him to give thought to the idea of giving cash compensation.

I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendments Nos. 210 and 347 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*General effect of vesting*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I beg to move :

Page 3, *after* line 47, *insert*—

"Provided that all the credit advances committed by the 'existing banks' shall be thoroughly scrutinised by the corresponding new banks and recalled if not found in consonance with new policies and priorities." (48)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I beg to mave :

Page 3, line 13, *after* 'liabilities' *insert* "(including contingent liabilities)" (121)

Page 3, line 24, *for* "winding up the affairs of that bank", *substitute* "transferring such assets and discharging such liabilities." (122)

Page 3, lines 20 and 30, *omit* "in connection therewith". (123)

Sir, I am not moving my amendment No. 124.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These amendments are now before the House.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : समापति जी, मेरा जो संशोधन है, उसमें कोई नयी बात नहीं है। जो इस बिल का उद्देश्य है और जिसके बारे में यह क्लाज़ जिक्र करता है, उसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए और उसको स्पष्ट करने के लिए मेरा यह संशोधन है। विधि मंत्री जी इसको देख लें, अगर यह सम्भव हो जो कि मेरी समझ से सम्भव है तो इसको मंजूर करें। संशोधन यह है :

"Provided that all the credit advances committed by the 'existing banks' shall be thoroughly scrutinised by the corresponding new banks and recalled if not found in consonance with new policies and priorities.".

यह सवाल इसलिए पैदा होता है कि 19 तारीख को अध्यादेश जारी हुआ लेकिन 18, 17, 16 और 15 तारीख को कुछ कर्ज दिये गए हैं सिर्फ़ कागज पर ही,—17-18 तारीखों को बैठक हुई है, रकम की अदायगी नहीं हुई है, पैसा बैंक में ही है लेकिन कागज पर कर्जा दे दिया गया है तो वह कमिटमेंट हो चुका है। उसी के बारे में मेरा यह संशोधन है। मुझे शक है कि यह चीज बड़े पैमाने पर हुई है क्योंकि 24 तारीख को स्टेट्समैन जो कि टाटा का अखबार है, जोकि लगातार राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध करता रहा है...

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : On a point of order. How does he say that *The Statesman* is Tata's paper ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : If he has got inner knowledge he will know it. If he contradicts it, I have no objection,

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Yes, he contradicts it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : He seems to be a better authority.

तो स्टेट्समैन ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है, अलग से लिखकर के कि बैंकों में जो सरकार रुपए की मदद करती है उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा, तीन-चौथाई रुपया आलरेडी कमिटेड हो चुका है और जो कमिटेड हो चुका है उसका भुगतान नहीं हुआ है, बाद में लोगों को अदा करने का सवाल पैदा होगा।

> "All the credit advances committed by the existing banks shall be thoroughly scrutinised by the corresponding new banks and recalled if not found in consonance with new policies and priorities.".

तो इसमें वह जाल करने की गुंजायश न रह जाये। जो भुगतान नहीं हुआ है उसी के बारे में यह है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विधि मन्त्री इसको स्वीकार करेंगे और सदन से भी मेरा आग्रह है कि मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करे।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : With regard to amendment No. 124 to clause 5 (1), it seeks make it clear that liabilities include contingent liabilities also. That is why I am seeking your permission to insert after 'liabilities' 'including contingent liabilities'. Contingent liabilities are those which are liable to arise in future.

As far as amendment No. 122 is concerned, sub-clause 2 of clause 5, deals with the question of vesting of all assets and transfers of all assets and liabilities of any foreign branch of an existing bank, where such vesting or transfer to the new bank as envisaged in the Bill cannot take place in accordance with the law of that country. As the intention of the expression 'winding up' is to transfer the assets and liabilities of the existing bank to the new bank for actual transfer deeds, it has been felt that the position may be clarified through the proposed amendment. The amendment seeks to substitute the words 'transferring such assets and discharging such liabilities' in place of the words 'winding up the affairs of that bank'.

Amendment No. 123 is only a verbal amendment. As I have said already, I have not moved amendment No. 124.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I object to amendment No. 121 concerning the inclusion of contingent liabilities. As the hon. Minister has just explained, contingent liabilities are liabilities which are not present liabilities, but liabilities which may arise in future in respect of past transactions. I see nothing in the Second Schedule as regards the valuation of contingent liabilities. That is the first objection that I have.

The second and more important objection is that, if contingent liabilities are to be included among the liabilities taken over and, therefore, going to reduce the net value of the assets taken over, then certainly I cannot see why Government have not included among the assets the intangible assets. There are several intangible assets, some of the simplest examples being the tenancy rights and things of that kind. I see nothing in this that says that intangible assets are to be included. This seems totally contradictory to talk on the one hand of including contingent liabilities and on the other hand of nothing about intangible assets. As a person connected with financial affairs, I admit that there are such things as contingent liabilities, that is to say, a situation may arise in relation to a present asset which, in future, may be contingently found to be not worth what it is supposed to be at present. But the whole scheme of valuation of assets and liabilities is *in praesenti*, as at the date of acquisition which is the date on which the Act comes into operation. I cannot see, on the date of the Act coming into operation, how liabilities which are not liabilities now and which may hereafter become liabilities—this is one of the calculated commercial risks one has to take when one takes over an undertaking—are to be deducted on the one hand and one on the other, why intangible assets of kinds which, I am sure, the Finance Minister and certainly the Reserve Bank of India

would be aware of, are not being included. I oppose the inclusion of contingent liabilities.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : आज समाचार पत्रों में देखा है कि माननीय शिव नारायण जी अध्यक्ष बनने जा रहे हैं। तो उनसे कहिए कि वह सदन में प्रचार न करें। प्रचार करना है तो बाहर करें।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा भी इस पर एक अमेंडमेंट था, मैं दूसरे काम में फंसा था। नहीं, नहीं दूसरे क्लाज़ पर मेरा अमेंडमेंट है।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : I want to submit ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us not waste the time of the House on these matters.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You tell the other Member also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes ; I request him also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहां प्रचार कर रहे हैं। इन्हें कोई स्पीकर बनाने वाला नहीं है, ज़बरदस्ती गले पड़ रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please,

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am accepting the amendments moved by Mr. Sethi and in doing so would like to speak one or two words about what Mr Dandeker said. He objects to contingent liabilities being included in the liabilities of the company, i.e., in 5 (1), '...and shall also be deemed to include all borrowings, liabilities and contingent liabilities'. I hope that you will agree that when the entire assets and liabilities of the banks are being valued and the difference between the assets and the liabilities is being proposed to be given as compensation, unless contingent liabilities are also taken into account, it will lead to a very incongruous situation.

The hon. Member spoke about assets. I hope that he would refer to it when the definition of 'assets' given in the Second Schedule to this Bill is taken up,

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Perhaps I have not explained adequately, for the understanding of the Law Minister, what I have in view. Things like debts have to be valued according to Schedule at their realisable value. In other words, all the assets are to be properly valued—we shall assume for the moment—according to the Second Schedule. What is this contingent liability that is being thought of in those circumstances, I really do not understand, because, Mr. Sethi whlle moving this did speak about liabilities which may arise in future. If you are acquiring an undertaking as of a given date, I really do not see how liabilities which may arise in future in respect of past transactions—and they may well arise because of mishanding of past transactions after the undertaking have been taken over—are being included when the assets are being properly valued which is, I suppose, admitted under the Second Schedule. Whatever objection I may have, the Government's proposal will result in a proper valuation of the assets. When the *proper* valuation of assets has taken place and a *proper* allowance for liabilities has taken place, there is no room for any future liabilitiy that *may* arise. I do not know how or what will happen to these future liabilities that may arise 10 years later, or may not arise at all in relation to a transaction which is presently merely a contingent liability in the technical sense of the term.

Am I to understand that even after a proper valuation of liabilities and assets, once again some kind of contingent liabilities is likely to be deducted ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : If the Minister refers to "the present value of contingent liabilities" it may make some sense. If you you simply value contingent liabilities as they are in the form of Notes an Accounts, mean over-valuation of liabilites. The contingent liability arises only on some contingency occurring. If that contingency does not occur, the contingent liability may not arise at all. Therefore, an estimate must be made of the present value, if at all. If the Government wants to include contingent liabiliiy, let them take the present estimated value of the contingent liability.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) What are the contingencies he has in view ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Shall I try to illustrate ? Suppose taking over is taking place. Income-tex assessment may not be over. Income-tax assessment may become a liability only a little later. It is a contingent liability. Gratuity payable to the staff of the concerns. That may not be immediately payable. It may be a contingent liability.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The present value of that.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a matter of detail. Contingent liability is something a liability which occurs later. But the sense of it is already there in the affairs of the bank and unless the words 'contingent liability' are mentioned, it will lead to an incongruous situation.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The officials do not explain the correct position to the Minister. The Minister must consult them again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will agree with me, you cannot go on arguing like this. There must be an end to it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Provided that all credit advances submitted by the exlsting bank shall be thoroughly scrutinised by the corresponding new bank and regulated. According to the new banks we cannot regulate it immediately. It will all be released. It will become part of the assets of the undertaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put amendment 48 to clause 5 to the vote of tae House.

Amendment No. 48 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments 121, 122 and 123 to the vote of the House.

The questson is :

Page 3, line 13,—

after "liabilities", *insert*

"(including contingent liabilities)" (121)

Page 3, line 24,—

for "winding up the affairs of that bank", *substitute* "transferring such assets and discharging such liabilities" (122)

Page 3, lines 29 and 30,—

omit "in connection therewith" (123)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am assured by the Deputy-Speaker on one thing. Some of the amendments of Government which have not yet come but may come tomorrow and consequential upon the amendments that are then given notice of, some of these we are now dealing with may be affected. In that case they will be taken up tomorrow. This was the assurance given to us this very morning that such clauses will be held over till tomorrow. On some of the amendments which he is bringing forward tomorrow, we may have amendments to suggest and I cannot say what would be the repercussions of those amendments on this clause. In terms of the Deputy Speaker's assurance, I request that consideration of this clause be postponed now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us go ahead with clause 5. As far as I can understand, the assurance of the Deputy Speaker was that those clause for which there are new amendments which are not already in the hands of members will be held over.

SHRI N DANDEKER : There may be a consequential effect upon this clause on account of the amendments which may come. I do not know what they are. So this should be held over till tomorrow.

Shri Shakdher was here at that time and I got this confirmed from him in regard to the Deputy Speaker's assurance. I do not know now what are the consequential clauses that are effected. I feel sure that on cl. 5 as it is now, there will be consequential things that may have to be considered. I do not know. I am only guessing. I cannot but be guessing because I have no other basis to go upon now in dealing with this matter.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There are no new amendments to this clause.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : But this clause may be consequentially affected because of the other amendments which are still to come.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In that way, no clause can be put to vote.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Consequential amendment comes in this way. If, for example, we pass an amendment which requires a consequently amendment to some other clause, than that particular thing can be held over.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : He was not here when the Deputy Speaker gave the assurance.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : With respect to cl. 5 or the contents of cl. 5, Government are not moving any further amendments.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Let me repeat for the thousandth time. I am talking of consequential matters arising out of amendments not before me now. If those amendments were before me now and I find that there are consequential matters affected in cl. 5. then that cl. has to be held over. The Deputy-Speaker has assured us that such clauses would be held over.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If that generalisation were accepted, no clause can be put to vote. But I can assure you that none of the other amendments which have been tabled by Government will have any consequential impact on the provisions of cl. 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the time being, on that assurance, let us proceed.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Suppose they have amendments to Schedule Two. Schedule Two is obviously going to have a consequential effect on cl. 5. If the Minister is going to say that such amendments will not have any effect on cl. 5, I am astonished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The new amendments are to clause 6, 7, 8, 9 and 21. There are no amendments to Schdule Two. Any way at this stage of the disposal of cl. 5, that question does not arise.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I got a specific clarification from the Deputy-Speaker in this matter. Even in regard to cl. 6, the Minister says he is going to move new amendments. Clause 6 is a very important clause. If it has a consequential effect on cl. 5, then the clause can be reworded. But unless I know what those amendments are, I cannot proceed with it now. With great respect, I should submit that in the light of this consideration, cl. 5 must be held over until I can see whether there are any consequential amendments. I would like to suggest to cl. 5 because of the amendments suggested to later clauses. I hope I am being clear. I hope I am not overstating the assurance to Deputy-Speaker gave.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even ofter hearing Mr. Dandekar again, I think we can continue with clause 5 on the assurance given by the Law Minister that the subsequent amendments do not have any bearing on clause 5. As far as subsequent clauses are concerned, let us discuss them and if there are some concrete cases where consequential changes are neeeded, we shall consider them at that stage.. (*Interruptions.*) The question is :

> "That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clauses 6, 7, 8 and 9 are not being taken since the Government are moving amendments to those clauses and the Deputy Speaker has ruled that those clauses will be considered only tomorrow.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar) : When the Government is not prepared to discuss clauses 6, 7, and 8 which are the most important clauses of the Bill, how can you discuss the other clauses which are dependent upon those clauses ? This is unprecedented in the history of Parliament. We want your ruling on this.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Please look at chapter IV—management of corresponding banks and clauses 10, 11. 12, 13, etc. This can have absolutely no bearing on the other clauses. These are independent things.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You will recall that initially there was a good deal of

[Shri Piloo Modo]

discussion on how many hours should be spent on this Bill, and the Law Minister was very adamant that we should not spend more than eight or ten hours on this Bill. If we had at that time accepted it and spent only eight hours on this Bill, these amendments to the Bill would have come after the Bill had been passed because we have already spent more than eight or ten hours.

What I am trying to say is that none of us are able to understand the indecent haste of the Government which is causing complete confusion by passing legislative processes, bringing in amendments after the the clauses have been passed. This is no way of making legislation. This is a legislative body ; it is not a butcher's shop where you can go no chopping and changing everything at your will. I submit that if the Law Minister is not prepared to bring forward a logical and orderly Bill which can be passed by the due procedure laid down by this House, he must withdraw his Bill till he is ready.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he got to say anything on the point made by the Law Minister that Chapter IV deals with certain matters which have absolutely no benring on chapter III ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are we going to pass legislation piecemeal ?

Is this what you are suggesting we should do ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am placing before him a particular point that was raised by the Minister.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, जैसाकि मेरे मित्र, श्री पीलु मोडी, ने कहा है, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि सरकार को जिस तैयारी के साथ इस बिल को लाना चाहिए, वह तैयारी उसने बिल्कुल नहीं की है। दिमाग़ में एक ख्याल आ गया और एक आर्डिनेंस जारी कर दिया और उसके बाद एकदम बिल बनाकर जैसे तैसे हाउस के सामने रख सरकार की तरफ से पच्चीस एमेंडमेंट्स दी गई हैं, जो कि तेरह सफ़हों में हैं। उसके बाद आज मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि सरकार आज उन क्लाज़िज कोडिसकस करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनको पता ही नहीं है कि क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है।

मैं आप का ध्यान क्लाज 13 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें कहा गया है ;

> "The Central Government may, after consultation with the Reserve Bank, make a scheme for carrying out the provisions of this Act.
>
> (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the said scheme may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—
>
> (a) the capital structure of the corresponding new bank, so however that the paid-up capital of any such bank shall not be in excess of rupees fifteen crores ;
>
> (b) the constitution of the Board of Directors, by whatever name called, .." and so on and so forth.

इसमें सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पावर दी गई है कि वह रिज़र्व बैंक से बातचीत करके काम चलाने के सम्बन्ध में एक स्कीम तैयार करे। चैप्टर 3 में कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में व्यवस्था की गई है। क्या उससे ताल्लुक नहीं है ? स्कीम कैसे बनाई जायेगी, कितना कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा और उसके बाद कितना पैसा बाकी बचेगा, हर एक बात का उससे ताल्लुक है।

मैं आपके ज़रिये से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सैंकड़ों बिल पायलट किये होंगे, लेकिन क्या आज तक कभी ऐसा हुआ है कि सरकार ने कहा हो कि अमुक क्लाजिज को छोड़ दिया जाये, उनसे आगे की क्लाज़िज को ले लिया जाये। यह एक अनप्रेसिडेंटिड बात है, जो आज तक नहीं हुई है। गवर्नमेंट की अक्ल के दीवालियापन का यह एक सुबूत है। क्लाज 13 में सैंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट को एक स्कीम बनाने की पावर दी जा रही है। क्या इसका सम्बन्ध चैप्टर 3 से नहीं है ?

सभापति महोदय, हम आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य इस बिल को पसन्द करते हैं, वे करें, इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। और जो इसका विरोध करना चाहते हैं, वे भले ही विरोध करें। लेकिन बिल को पास करने की पद्धति ठीक होनी चाहिए। पहले भी डिपुटी स्पीकर ने रूल्ज को वेव किया है। सारी पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस को छोड़कर किसी न किसी तरह से इस बिल को पास करना ग़लत है। कम से कम पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस के मुताबिक ही इस बिल को पास करना चाहिए।

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, you asked Shri Piloo Mody a question, and with your permission, I would like to reply to it. You asked him and so did the Law Minister how on earth the chapter about management of corresponding new banks, which is what Chapter IV deals with, could in any way possibly be affected by anything that might be done in relation to the clauses to which even hereafter he may be moving amendments.

Preliminarily, I would like to say that a whole heap of confusion has been caused by their having previously notified the amendments to clause 4, and now that they have suddenly withdrawn, I have again to start thinking about the whole structure of clause 4. I am mentioning this for the reason that they are postponing clause 6 ; and I do not know how they are going to prepare for it.

I will read out the provisions of clause 11 in this connection. Clause 11 says :

> "Every corresponding new bank shall, in the discharge of its function, be guided by such direction in regard to matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may, after consulation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, give."

Now, the mode of acquisition, the manner of payment of compensation, who is to pay compensation, all this kind of thing is going to be covered by matters of policy.

Secondly, more specifically, what clause 13 says is :

> "The Central Government may, after consultation with the Reserve Bank, make a scheme for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

I do not know what the provisions of the Act are going to be in relation to clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 which the Minister mentioned. "The Central Government may, after consultation with the Reserve Bank, make a scheme for carrying out the provisions of this Act..." ; but some of these provisions I do not know. Therefore, I am not in a position to deal with the provisions of clause 13.

Moreover, item (c) of sub-clause (2) of clause 13 says :

> "such incidental, consequential and supplemental matters as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

If we were to go logically section by section one knows the point at which these management provisions come in and therefore one knows the main character of the Bill. The main character of the Bill is contained in clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6. These are the main clauses which contain, what I may say, apart from definitions, the main substantive provisions of the Act. Clause 3 which has been passed, clause 4 which has been passed, clause 5 which has been passed and clause 6 which has not been passed are the main fulcrums, so to speak, of the character of the Act. I do not know what it is and I do not know what I shall be agreeing to when I say :

> "The Central Government may, after consultation with the Reserve Bank, make a scheme for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

Act means the Act as a whole including the sections which are held over in, what you may call, suspense. We do not know

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anything about them. They too do not know anything about them. Nobody knows what the sections are going to be like. Therefore, my submission is that we really cannot proceed further.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is a well known legislative practice to hold over clauses and go to subsequent clauses. That is the ruling given by the Deputy-Speaker, Shri Dandekar and his friend, Shri Gupta and others. are in effect questioning the statement or ruling of the Deputy-Speaker, that some of the clauses over which there are new amendments will be held over (*Interruption*). Which are the clauses ? The clauses in Chapter III deal with compensation. Whatever be the decision of this Parliament with respect to compensation, Chapter IV deals with the management of the corresponding new banks, and even the provisions read out by Shri Dandekar are intended simply to create confusion, with due respect to him, because these deal with scheme to be regulated prepared by the Government in cousultation with the Reserve Bank. That does not depend upon the provisions of the clauses held over. I, therefore, submit there is absolutely nothing wrong if we take up consideration of clauses 10, 11, 12 and 13 contained in Chapter IV which stand apart because they deal with the management of the corresponding new banks. The previous clauses refer to compensation payable to the existing banks. Whatever be the compensation payable to the existing banks we can have our own ideas as to how the corresponding new banks should be managed, and I do not see any reason whatsoever, with great respect to Shri Dandekar and his wisdom, how there will be any difficulty to consider any of the clauses in Chapter III and that was the ruling given by the Deputy-Speaker earlier (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand the difficulty of hon. Members because Government has chosen to move amendments at such short notice. They are not yet in the hands of hon. Members. So it is a real, genuine difficulty that hon. Members are feeling. With all that, I should also say that on former occasions we have held over parts of Bills, clauses like this, and considered the other clauses, and here with all the arguments given by my hon. friends on this side I too feel that without difficulty we can consider clauses 10, 11 etc. in Chapter IV. Even though one can argue that there is a mention of "according to the provisions of this Act", Chapter III is a very specific subject of payment and determination of compensation, which need not have any complication on the working of the new banks. So, I think, we can proceed with the work of consideration of other clauses of the Bill. Now we take up clause 10.

Clause 10—(*Head office and branches*).

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order at this stage.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have given notice of an amendment to clause 10 this morning. I submit that that also should be taken up. It is a very small amendment.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : (Bombay South) : I beg to move :

Page 6, *after* line 5, *insert*—

"Provided that where his emoluments exceed Rs. 2,000 per month they shall be reduced to Rs. 2,000." (21)

Page 6, line 9.—*add* at the end—

"which shall not exceed Rs. 2,000 per month." (22)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 35 to 38,—

for "at such place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf, and, until any such place is so specified, shall be at the place at which the head office of the existing bank,"

substitute—

"as situated at present" (72)

Page 5, line 44,—

after "Custodian" *insert*—

"against whom no allegations have been made before the date of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1969." (73)

Page 6, line 1,—

after "Chairman" *insert*—

"except those against whom allegations have been made for enquiry before the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1969." (74)

Page 6, line 6,—

for "is of opinion" *substitute*—

"has substantial reasons" (75)

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) :

Page 5,—

for lines 35 to 40, *substitute*—

"10. (1) The head office of each corresponding new bank shall be at the place at which the head office of the existing bank, in relation to which it is the corresponding new bank, is on the date of the commencement of this Act located :

Provided that the Central Government may, on the advice of the Reserve Eank, have the head office located at some other place in the interest of decentralization." (94)

Page 6, line 8,—

after "bank" *insert*—

"on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank." (95)

Page 6,—

for lines 10 and 11, *substitute*—

"(4) The Custodian shall hold office till such time as permanent arrangements are made under section 13 of this Act for the administration of the corresponding new bank unless on the recommendation of the Reserv Bank he is removed earlier by th Central Government and in such case a new Custodian shall be appointed in terms of sub-section (3) of this section." (96)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 6,—

after "Central Government may", *insert*

"if the Chairman of an existing bank declines to become, or to continue to function as, a Custodian of the corresponding new bank, or". (128)

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : I beg to move :—

Page 6, line 11,—

add at the end—

"Provided that no custodian shall be removed from his office unless he has acted to the detriment of the interests of the bank." (147)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

*Page 5,—

after line 40, *insert*—

(2) "Every corresponding new bank shall maintain as its branches all branches of the existing bank which were in existence immediately before the 19th July, 1969, and no such branch may be closed without the previous approval of the Central Government.

(3) Every corresponding new bank may establish branches at any place in or outside India in addition to the branches referred to in sub-clause (2).

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (3) every corresponding new bank shall establish not less than 50 branches out of which at least 25 branches in rural areas per annum for a

*Amendment printed as corrected, *see* col. 272

[Shri Madhu Limaya]

period of five years or such extended period as the Central Government may specify in this behalf. The places where such additional branches are to be established shall be determined in accordance with any such programme as may be drawn up by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the Planning Commission from time to time and no such branch shall be closed without the previous approval of the Government." (178)

Page 6,—

for lines 1 to 9, *substitute*—

(3) "The Central Government shall appoint such custodian with in one month of the commencement of the Act ; and he shall be a person who has not been the Chairman or Director of the Corresponding existing Bank, and shall receive such emoluments as are fixed by the Central Government :

Provided that until the aforesaid appointment is made, the Chairman of the existing Bank holding office as such immediately before the commencement of the bank shall be the custodian of the corresponding new bank and he shall be associated by an officer of the Reserve Bank of India as Joint Custodian." (186)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasor) : I beg to move :

Page 6

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*—

"(3) The Central Government will have the power to appoint new Chairman of the taken over banks who will be the Custodian of corresponding new bank." (224)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I be to move.

Page 6,—

omit lines 6 to 11. (225)

SHRI NAMIBAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I beg to move :

Page 5 line 43,—

after "section 13" *insert*

"but for a period not more than one month." (322)

Page 6, line 3,—

after "new bank" *insert*—

"for a period not more than one month" (323)

Page 6, line 3,—

for "during the pleasure of the Central Government" *substitute*

"for a period not more than one month and shall be replaced by a new one who had no connections with the bank in any capacity previously". (324)

SHRI SHISHI RANJAN (Pupri) : I beg to move :

Page 6, lines 10 and 11,

for "Central Government" *substiute*— "Reserve Bank" (352)

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR (Kishanganj) : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 46,—

add at the end

"The Custodian of the bank will act by the advice of a board consisting of repesentatives of workhers, creditors Government nominee, representatives from Industry, Commerce and Trade and persons having special knowlodge of Banking, system, accoutancy, economics." (375)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो संशोधन हैं—21 और 22। 21 का मतलब है कि जहां आज इस विधेयक के द्वारा सरकार यह चाहती है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीय-

करण के बाद भी उन जो चेयरमैन रहेंगे या हमारे जो कस्टोडियन रहेंगे उनको वही तनख्वाह मिले जो अब तक मिलती थी उस जगह पर मेरा यह संशोधन है कि उन्हें सिर्फ 2 हजार रुपया दिया जाय और जहां ज्यादा मिलता था वह कम किया जाय। और इसके आगे जो नये कस्टोडियन या नये चेयरमैन या सबसे बड़े अफसर नियत किये जायेंगे उनकी तनख्वाह किसी भी हालत में 2 हजार रुपये माहवार से ज्यादा न रखी जाय। यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र जो हिन्दुस्तान का चल रहा है हम सभी लोग जानते हैं कि इसमें फिजूलखर्ची और पैसे की बरबादी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होती हैं। चाहे जिस संस्था को भी देखें हिन्दुस्तान स्टील से लेकर अशोका होटल तक यह हकीकत है कि तनख्वाह चाहे भले ही तीन हजार या साढ़े तीन हजार रुपये माहवार हो लेकिन जो सुविधाएं उनको मिल रही हैं उनको कुल को रुपये में जोड़ा जाय तो हो सकता है कि 30 हजार रुपये से 1 लाख रुपये तक माहवार कमाने वाले यह अफसर हों। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील जैसी एक संस्था है वह तो एक ऐसी रियासत बनी है कि जहाँ निजी विमान भी चलते हैं। निजी विमान भी चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की सुविधा के लिए रखा गया है। इन तमाम चीजों पर जो रुपया खर्च होता है उसको जोड़ा जाय तो जो मैं एक लाख रुपया कहता हूँ वह भी हो सकता है कि कभी-कभी कम हो। इनके दौरे होते हैं, उन दौरों के दरमियान जो भत्ता दिया जाता है, जो रुपया ट्रैवेलिंग एलावेंस देने में लगता है, अलग-अलग शहरों में इनके लिए जो बंगले बनाकर रखे हैं, जैसे एल० आई० सी० के चेयरमैन के लिए दिल्ली में भी बंगला है, बम्बई में भी बंगला है, दोनों जगह पर ड्राइवर हैं, यह एल० आई० सी० के खर्चे पर रखे हैं, खाना पकाने वाले हैं एल० आई० सी० के खर्चे पर रहते हैं, माली एल० आई० सी० के खर्चे पर रहता है, यानी उसके जीवन में कोई चीज नहीं जहाँ अपना निजी पैसा वह इस्तेमाल करता हो। ये लोग हर एक चीज सार्वजनिक पैसे से इस्तमाल करते है। यह पब्लिक सैक्टर की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ।

इसलिए अब जो यह राष्ट्रीयकरण बैंकों का कर रहे हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले तो प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़ी भूमिका रखी है कि नई प्रक्रियाएं, समाजवाद की ओर देश को ले जाना तो समाजवाद की ओर देश को ले जाने के लिए जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का फैसला लिया तब निजी हाथों में उन बैंकों के रहते हुए उसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को, उसको चेयरमैन को जो तनख्वाह मिलती थी और जो सुविधाएँ मिलती थीं उन्हीं को चालू रखना यह कहां तक मुनासिब है यह हम समझ नहीं सकते। आज यह हकीकत है कि जो देश के बड़े बैंक हैं इन बैंकों के बड़े अफसरों के लिए यानी जो चेयरमैन या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं, जनरल मैनेजर हैं इनके लिए 7 हजार से 15 हजार रुपये माहवार तक तनख्वाह मिलती है और जब आप यह कहते हैं कि जो एमाल्यूमेंट्स इस समय मिलते थे वही एमाल्यूमेंट्स दिये जाएंगे तो इसका अर्थ यही होगा कि आपकी जो नई दिशा है वह अपनी जगह पर रह जायगी और जिन हाथों में वह बैंक थे केवल उनको हटाकर अपने लोगों को बिठा कर वही फिजूलखर्ची का जो सिलसिला अन्य सार्वजनिक कम्पनियों में चलता है, पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर वही इनके अन्दर भी चलता रहेगा। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि खर्च पर यह 2 हजार रुपये की सीमा लगाने वाली बात हो और जो इन कम्पनियों के चेयरमैन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति से भी ज्यादा तनख्वाह देने वाली बात है वह राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बन्द हो। दो हजार रुपये की सीमा लगाकर जो नई दिशा देने वाली बात है, सचमुच उस नई दिशा में उसको ले जाया जाय।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : सभापति महोदय, मेरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 72,73,74,75 और 76 है। इस क्लाज में कई बातें उठाई गई। एक यह

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

कि जो बक नेशनलाइज़ किये जा रहे हैं इनका हेड आफिस कहाँ रखा जाय ? तो उस पर मैंने यह अर्ज़ किया है कि जहां अभी हैं वहीं वह रहें और उसमें मेरा साफ मकसद यह है कि करोड़हा रुपये खर्च करके इन बैंकों की बिल्डिंग बनी हैं। वहाँ उन्होंने पूरे इन्तजाम किये हैं और ऐसे ही जैसे एमर्जेंसी में आकर यह आर्डिनेन्स लाए वैसे ही एमर्जेंसी समझ कर फौरन हुक्म दें कि दिल्ली आ जाओ तो दिल्ली में तो पहले ही जो गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिम हैं उनको जगह नहीं मिलती तो बैंकों को कहाँ जगह मिलेगी ? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप उनको वहीं रहने दें जहां वह हैं।

दूसरा मेरा प्वांइट बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट है और उस पर ला-मिनिस्टर साहब मैं समझता हूँ गौर करेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट की ओपिनियन में जो भी उनको ठीक लगे, जिसको चाहे उसको वह कस्टोडियन बनाएं, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने उस पर यह कहा है कि इसमें कोई माकूल वजह होनी चाहिए, माकूल दलायल होने चाहिए कि क्यों उसको कस्टोडियन बनाया जा रहा है। उसमें बड़ा सीधा-सादा सवाल है और हमारा तजुर्बा है दूध को जला छाछ को भी फूंक-फूंक कर पीता है, इनके ही कहने के मुताबिक जो आज कांग्रेस के नेता कहते हैं कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर इसलिए फेल हुआ कि उसको सेबोटेज करने वाले लोग थे। उन्होंने सेबोटेज किया है, इसलिए करोड़ों रुपयों का नुक्सान हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कस्टोडियन के बारे में कौन जानता है, जिस तरह से आपने अपने पब्लिक सैक्टर को यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के परव्यू से निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया है, वे जिसको चाहें—मामा के मामे को, भांजे के भांजे को, साले के साले को नौकर रख सकते हैं, उसी तरह से अगर यहाँ भी कस्टोडियन ऐसे लोग बन जांय तो बैंकिंग का तो भट्टा ही बैठ जायगा। इसलिए जरूरी है कि ऐसे आदमी को कस्टोडियन बनाया जाय, जिसको उस काम का तजुर्बा हो, जिसने इन बैंकों में काम किया हो, उसकी औनेस्टी पर हमारे ला-मिनिस्टर को, होम मिनिस्टर को, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यकीन हो, ऐसे आदमी को रखा जाय।

15 hrs.

मेरे भाई जार्ज फरनान्डीज़ ने तनख्वाहों का मामला उठाया, वह भी जरूरी है, उनके सोशलिज़्म के नुक्तेनिगाह से उन्होंने मुनासिब बात कही है और हिन्दुस्तान के हालात के मुताबिक तो ठीक ही है। इन्होंने इसमें यही कहा है कि जो इस वक्त चेयरमैन हैं, हम उन्हीं को कस्टोडियन बना देंगे, लेकिन मेरा इसके बारे में संशोधन है, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जिनके खिलाफ़ सीरियस एलीगेशन्ज हैं, जिनके खिलाफ़ एन्क्वायरी हुई हो, उनको कस्टोडियन नहीं बनाना चाहिए। मैंने अपने संशोधनों में तीन बातें कहीं हैं—पहली तो यह कि जो सरकार की मर्ज़ी हो, वही किया जाय। आप जो करते आये हैं, वह तो हमने देख लिया, 10-20 सालों से जब से ये पब्लिक सैक्टर शुरू हुए हैं, आपने अपनी ओपोनियन का इस्तेमाल कर लिया, लेकिन अब बैंकों के मामले में, आपको यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। जो बैंकिंग के काम का जानने वाला है, जिसके खिलाफ़ कोई सीरियस एलीगेशन नहीं है, उसको ही रखा जाना चाहिए।

आखिर में जाकर इन्होंने यह कहा है कि जो गवर्नमेंट का फैसला होगा, वही फाइनल माना जायगा। यह ठीक है कि इनको बड़ा अधिकार है। जैसे अभी ये भाई एतराज कर रहे थे कि जब 6-7-8-9 क्लाज़ नहीं आई तो क्लाज़ 10-11 क्यों आये, मैंने कहा कि भाई एमरजैंसी है। एमरजैंसी के तेहत अगर ये कोई फैसला करदेते हैं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट नलीफाई कर देता है तो फिर इनका फैसला फाइनल नहीं होना चाहिए। ये तो सारी चीजों पर ही खुद ही कब्जा करना चाहते हैं—

खुद ही कातिल, खुद ही शाहिद,
खुद ही मुन्सिफ ठहरे,
अकरबा मेरे करें,
खून का दावा किस पर।

अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट को सुप्रीम नहीं रखा जायगा तो काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर किसी मामले पर इनके और उसके दरमियान झगड़ा हो, जैसे गरीब शेअरहोल्डर का मामला है—अगर किसी बड़े आदमी का मामला हो, जिसके पास बड़ी दौलत है, तब बात दूसरी थी—लेकिन बेशुमार डिपाजिटर्स हैं, छोटे-छोटे शेअर-होल्डर्स हैं—उसमें ये खुद ही मुन्सिफ न बन जांय, इनकी गवर्नमेन्ट का फैसला फाइनल नहीं होना चाहिये। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को अथोरिटी होनी चाहिये और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट इनके फैसले को रद्द करता है तो इनको उसके सामने सिर झुकाना चाहिए।

मैं ऐसी बात क्यों कहता हूँ? इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप डेमोक्रेसी को चला रहे हैं और मेरे दोस्त जो बड़े जोर शोर से इस वक्त इस बिल की हिमायत कर रहे हैं, वह शायद हम से भी ज्यादा डेमोक्रेट हैं—मेरा मतलब कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों से है। यह ठीक है कि आप नेशनलाइज करो, लेकिन नेशनलाइजेशन के मायने समझो। नेशनलाइजेशन के मायने यह है कि हर एक को इन्साफ़ मिले, उसका हक़ मिले और अगर वह इनसे इंसाफ न ले सके तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने का उसे हक़ हो।

मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों का काम सुभीते से चले। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस वक्त जितने चेयरमैन हैं, सब खराब हैं, उनमें बहुत से अच्छे भी हैं, लेकिन जो निकम्मे चेयरमैन हैं, उनका इलाज ये नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपके जरिये इनसे दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि हमने आपका तजुर्बा कर लिया है, दूध का जला छाछ को फूंक-फूंक कर पीता है। हमने एल० आइ० सी० में देख लिया है, स्टील प्लांट्स में देख लिया है, हमको क्या मुंह दिखाते हो। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी अमेण्डमेन्ट्स को मन्जूर किया जाय।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار: سبھاپتی مہودے - میرا امینڈمینٹ نمبر ۷۲-۷۳-۷۴ اور ۷۵ ۷۶ ہے - اس کلاز میں کئی بانیں اٹھائی گئیں - ایک یہ تھی جو بینک نیشنلائز کئے جارہے ہیں انکا ہیڈ آفیس کہاں رکھا جائے - تو اس پر میں نے یہ عرض کیا ہے کہ جہاں ابھی ہیں وہیں وہ رہیں اور اس میں میرا صاف مقصد یہ ہے کہ کروڑہا روپئے خرچ کرکے ان بینکوں کی بلڈنگز بنی ہیں - وہاں انہوں نے پورے انتظام کئے ہیں اور ایسے ہی جیسے ایمرجینسی میں آکر یہ آرڈیننسی لائے ویسے ہی ایمرجینسی سمجھ کر فوراً حکم دیں کہ دلی آجاؤ تو دلی میں تو پہلے ہی جو گورنمینٹ کے ملازم ہیں انکو جگہ نہیں ملتی - تو بینکوں کو کہاں جگہ ملیگی - اس لئے میرا کہنا ہے کہ آپ ان کو وہیں رہنے دیں جہاں وہ ہیں -

دوسرا میرا پوائینٹ بڑا امپارٹینٹ ہے اور اس پر لا منسٹر صاحب میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ غور کرینگے کہ گورنمینٹ کی اوپینین میں جو بھی انکو ٹھیک لگے، جسکو چاہے اسکو وہ کسٹوڈین بنائیں یہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے - میں نے اس پر کہا ہے اس میں کوئی معقول وجہ ہونی چاہئے معقول دلائیل ہونی چاہئے کہ کیوں اسکو کسٹوڈین بنایا جا رہا ہے - اس میں بڑا سیدھا سادا سوال ہے اور ہمارا تجربہ ہے دودھ کا جلا چھاچھ کو بھی پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے ان کے ہی کہنے کے مطابق جو آج کانگریس کے نیتا کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارا پبلک سیکٹر اس لئے فیل ہوا کہ اس کو سبوتیج کرنے والے لوگ تھے - انہوں نے سبھاٹیج کیا ہے - اسلئے کروڑوں روپیہ کا نقصان ہو رہا ہے - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کسٹوڈین کے بارے میں کون جانتا ہے -

جائیگا - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ انکو بڑا ادھیکار ہے - جیسے ابھی یہ بھائی اعتراض کر رہے تھے کہ ۶-۷-۸-۹ کلاض نہیں آتی تو کلاض ۱۰-۱۱ کیوں آئے - میں نے کہا کہ بھائی ایمرجینسی ہے ایمرجینسی کے تحت اگر یہ کوئی فیصلہ کر دیتے ہیں اور سپریم کورٹ تلیفائی کر دیتا ہے تو پھر انکا فیصلہ فائنل نہیں ہونا چاہیے - یہ تو ساری چیزوں پر خود ہی قبضہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں -

خود ہی قاتل خود ہی شاہد
خود ہی منصف ٹھہرے
اکربا میرے کریں

خون کا داوا کسپو

اگر سپریم کورٹ کو سپریم نہیں رکھا جائیگا تو کام نہیں چلیگا - اگر کسی معاملے پر انکے اور اسکے درمیان جھگڑا ہو - جیسے غریب شہر ہولڈر کا معاملہ ہے - اگر کسی بڑے ادمی کا معاملہ ہو جسکے پاس بڑی دولت ہے تب بات دوسری تھی - لیکن بیشمار ڈپازٹرز ہیں - چھوٹے چھوٹے سیر ہولڈرز ہیں - اسمیں یے خود ہی منصف نہ بنجائیں - انکی گورنمنٹ کا فیصلہ قاتل نہیں ہونا چاہیئے - سپریم کورٹ کو انہورٹی ہونی چاہئے اور اگر سپریم کورٹ انکے فیصلے کو رد کرتا ہے تو انکو اسکے سامنے سر جھکانا چاہئے -

میں ایسی بات کیوں کہتا ہوں - اسلئے کہ رہا ہوں کہ آپ ڈیموکریسی کو چلا رہے ہیں اور میرے دوست جو بڑے زور شور سے اسوقت اس بل کی حمائت کر رہے ہیں وہ شاید ہم سے بھی زیادہ ڈیموکریٹ ہیں - میرا مطلب کمیونسٹ بھائیوں سے ہے - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ آپ نیشنلائزیشن کرو - لیکن نشنلائزیشن کے معنے سمجھو- نیشنلائزیشن کے معنے یہ ہیں کہ ہر ایک کو انساف ملے - اسکا حق ملے اور اگر وہ انسے انصاف نہ لے سکے تو سپریم کورٹ تک جانے کا اسے حق ہو -

[سری عبدالغنی ڈار]

جس طرح سے آپنے اپنے پبلک سیکٹر کو یونین پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پرویو سے نکال کر باہر کر دیا ہے - وے جسکو چاہیں- ماما کے سامے کو - بھانجے کے بھانجے کو - سالے کے سالے کو نوکر رکھ سکتے ہیں اس طرح سے اگر یہاں بھی کسٹوڈین ایسے لوگ بن جائیں تو بینکنگ کا تو بھٹا ہی بیٹھ جائیگا - اسلئے ضروری ہے کہ ایسے آدمی کو کسٹوڈین بنایا جائے جسکو اس کام کا تجربہ ہو - جس نے ان بینکوں میں کام کیا ہو - اسکی اونیسٹی پر ہمارے لا منسٹر کو - ہوم منسٹر کو - پرائم منسٹر کو یقین ہو - ایسے آدمی کو رکھا جائے -

میرے بھائی جارجفرنانڈیز نے تنخواہوں کا معاملہ اٹھایا - وہ بھی ضروری ہے - انکے سوشلزم کے نقطے نگاہ سے انہوں نے مناسب بات کہی ہے اور ہندوستان کے حالات کے متعبق تو ٹھیک ہی ہے - انہوں نے اسمیں یہی کہا ہے کہ جو اسوقت چیرمین ہیں ہم انہیں کو کسٹوڈین بنا دینگے - لیکن میرا اسکے بارے میں سنشودھن ہے - میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ جنکے خلاف سیریس ایلیگیشنز ہیں - جنکے خلاف ایلکوائری ہوئی ہے انکو کسٹوڈین نہیں بنانا چاہیے - میںنے اپنے سنشودھن میں نین باتیں کہی ہیں پہلی تو یہ کہ جو سرکار کی مرضی ہو وہی کیا جائے - آپ جو کرتے آئے ہیں وہ تو ہم نے دیکھ لیا - ۱۰-۲۰ سالوں سے جیسے یہ پبلک سیکٹر شروع ہوے ہیں آپنے اپنی اوبیلیین کا استعمال کر لیا - لیکن اب بینکوں کے معاملے میں آپکو یہ ادھیکار نہیں دیا جانا چاہئے - جو بینکنگ کے کام جانتے والا ہے - سمجھنے والا ہے - جسکے خلاف کوئی سیریس ایلیگیشن نہیں ہے اسکو ہی رکھا جانا چاہئے -

آخیر میں آکر انہوں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ جو گورنمنٹ کا فیصلہ ہوگا وہی فائنل مانا

میں تو یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ نیشنلا-
ئزیشن کے بعد بینکوں کا کام سنبھلنے سے چلے-
میں یہ نہیں چاہتا کہ اسوقت جتنے
چیرمین ہیں سب خراب ہیں - انمیں
بہت سے اچھے بھی ہیں - لیکن جو نکمے
چیرمین ہیں انکا علاج یہ نہیں کہ سکینگے -
اسلئے میں آپکے زریعہ انسے درخواست کرتا
ہوں کہ ہم نے آپکا تجربہ کر لیا ہے - دودھ کا
جلا چھاچھ کو پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے -
ہم نے ال - آی - سی میں دیکھ لیا -
سٹیل پلانٹس میں دیکھ لیا - دوسرے
پلانٹس میں دیکھ لیا - ہم کو کیا موقع
دکھاتے ہو - اسلئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ
میری امینڈمنٹس کو منظور کیا جائے -]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है । अभी मेरी पार्टी के एक सदस्य कोठारी जी ने कहा था कि इस क्लाज पर उनकी एक अमेण्डमेन्ट है, जिसे उन्होंने प्रातःकाल दिया था, लेकिन अभी वह हमको सर्कुलेट नहीं हुई है । उसी आधार पर आपने मंत्री महोदय को यह कहा कि क्लाज 6-7-8-9 को नहीं ले सकते, क्योंकि इनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो अमेण्डमेन्ट्स मूव की हैं, वे मेम्बर्ज को सर्कुलेट नहीं हुई हैं । दोनों का केस एक जैसा है । आपने उनको यह आज्ञा दे चूँकि उनके सामने जैनुइन डिफिकल्टीज हैं, इसलिए उनको बाद में लिया जाय, लेकिन दूसरी क्लाजेज को ले लेना चाहिए ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि दोनों का केस एक जैसा है, इसलिए क्लाज 10 को भी पोस्टपोन किया जाय । जबतक हमारे मित्र कोठारी जी की अमेण्डमेंट सब को सर्कुलेट न हो, तब तक यह क्लाज नहीं ली जानी चाहिए । दोनों में डिस्क्रिमीनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए । जो आधार आपने रूलिंग कामंत्री के लिए लिया है, वही कोठारी जी के लिए होना चाहिए । आप हमारा प्रोटेक्शन करने वाले हैं, इसलिए सदस्यों के लिए भी वही नियम होना चाहिए । आप कृपा करके इस क्लाज को भी पोस्टपोन कीजिए ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : With regard to Mr. Kothari's amendment, I shall be prepared to have a discussion over the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us finish the discussion on the other amendments.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : To clause 10 as it has been proposed by the Government, I do know if there are any more amendments coming to it. But as it is contrary to what the Prime Minister herself has said that the identity of the different banks will be maintained and also that they will be allowed to function more or less freely. But the clauses that have been introduced introduce an element of uncertainty. The first line of the clause said that the head office shall be at such a place as the central government may by notification indicate. Only for the time being if such a notification is made, it continues. In other words, the entire operation of the bank is put in jeopardy. That is why I have suggested my amendment. Presumption should be since the identity of these banks has to be maintained and it should not be disturbed as far as possible I do recognise some modification may be necessary. There may be some necessity to have those in certain areas where there are no banking headquarters. There are a few cities, where a very large number of banks have their headquarters and there are a large number of cities where there are not headquarters at all. In my amendment, the presumption is that the headquarters shall continue where it is. But, in case where the necessity arises especially in the interests of centralisation and in the interests of more or less equitable development in the different regions of the country. That should be contingent. That is the first amendment which I have sought to make.

My second amendment is amendment No. 95. If the existing chairman is appointed a custodian, I would not make any comment. If the gentleman has been in position for a long time, unless there are any grave charges against him, he should continue and one should not disturb him. But if a new person is to be appointed, it should be such a person as enjoys some confidence in the banking and monetary world, and, therefore, any new appointment

[Shri Humauun Kabir]

should be on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank.

My third amendment is this. It has been provided in the Bill that the custodian shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government. This is how the clause stands in the Bill as moved. I have suggested in place of that the custodian shall hold office till such time as permanent arrangements are made under section 13 of the Act for the administration of the corresponding new banks unless on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank he is removed earlier by the Central Government and in such a case a new custodian shall again be appointed on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. The purpose of this amendment is that the removal or the continuance of a custodian should not depend upon the discretion of the Government. I think Government will also recognise that in such matters it is always advisable to have a buffer between the Government and the particular executive officers with whom they have to deal. In many cases, advisory bodies are set up, applelate authorities are set up, and some kind of intermediary bodies are constituted so that direct political pressure may not in any way affect any of the functions of the banks.

My first amendment only puts in a legal form what the Prime Minister herself said on the floor of the House, namely that the intention is to maintain the present position and not to disturb it, but from the way in which this Bill has been introduced, we find that Government are introducing an element of uncertainty and they are starting with the presumption that it shall be at such place, which means some other place, in other words, it means that until it is removed to some other place at the discretion of the Central Government, it may continue to have its present headquarters. Secondly, when a new custodian is appointed, it should be on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank, and thirdly if any custodian is to be removed, it should not be at the absolute discretion of Government but on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : My amendment reads :

Page 6, line 6, *after* 'Central Government may' *insert*.

> "if the Chairman of an existing bank declines to become or to continue to function as, a Custodian of the corresponding new bank, or".

This amendment seeks to make clear that the Central Government may change the custodian if the chairman of the existing bank declines to function as the custodian.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, 147 नं० का जो मेरा अमेन्डमेंट है वह क्लाज 10 (4) में है। गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है :

> "The Custodian shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government".

15.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

I have added at the end :

> "Provided that no custodian shall be removed from his office unless he has acted to the detriment of the interests of the bank."

मेरा तात्पर्य केवल यही है कि जो बिल है इसमें मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जिसको सरकार चाहे उस कस्टोडियन को हटा सकती है जिसका मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने स्वीपिंग पावर्स अपने पास रखी है। सरकार जिस चेयरमैन या कस्टोडियन को पसन्द नहीं करती, किसी और कारण से भी, उसको भी हटा सकती है। मैंने केवल यही संशोधन किया है कि अगर वह कस्टोडियन कोई ऐसा काम करता है जो कि बैंक के इन्ट्रेस्ट के विरुद्ध हो तो उसको आप हटा दीजिए—इस बात का सरकार को अधिकार होना चाहिए—लेकिन अगर वह बैंक के इन्ट्रेस्ट के विरुद्ध कोई काम नहीं करता है तब फिर उसको हटाने की पावर सरकार को नहीं होनी चाहिए। मेरी पार्टी ने राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो विरोध किया है उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमें यह डर है कि इस सरकार के पास इस विधेयक के जरिए से करीब पौने 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया आयेगा जिसके लिए

बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही जाती हैं कि वह गरीबों के काम आयेगा लेकिन वास्तव में वह गरीबों के काम आ सके उसका प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए। आपने श्री के० डी० मालवीय को एपवाइन्ट किया या हिम्मतसिंह को एप्वाइन्टकर दिया क्योंकि आपके पोलिटिकल एप्वाइन्टमेंटस होते हैं और हमें डर है कि कल ऐसा न हो कि कोई कस्टोडियन अच्छा काम कर रहा है लेकिन आपका कोई कांग्रेसी मेम्बर हार गया, या कांग्रेसी लीडर हार गया, उन फ्रस्टेटड, डिजेक्टेड, नाकारा और निकम्मे कांग्रेसियों के लिए आप भले ही कोई गौशाला खोल दीजिए वह ठीक रहेगा लेकिन आप बैंकों के साथ खिलवाड़ करेंगे, पाँच हजार करोड़ रुपए के साथ खिलवाड़ करेंगे--वह बहुत गलत बात होगी। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि सरकार के ऊपर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए कि कोई भी कस्टोडियन, जब तक कि वह बैंक के इन्ट्रेस्ट के विरुद्ध कोई काम नहीं करता, उसको सरकार हटा नहीं सकेगी।

आज तक हमने देखा है कि सरकार ने अपनी पावर्स का मिसयूज किया है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। उसमें जो घाटा होता है उसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर जो एप्वाइन्टमेंटस होते हैं, खास तौर पर सीनियर आफिसर्स के वह पोलिटिकल कंसिड्रेशन्स से होते हैं। यहाँ पर भी हमें डर है कि कहीं इसके बीच में पालिटिक्स न आये। उसकी रोकथाम की जानी चाहिए। अगर यहाँ पर भी पोलिटिकल कंसिड्रेशन्स से एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स हुई तो हमें डर है कि यह जो बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है वह एक पार्टी के लिए इस्तेमाल होगा और पार्टी भी नहीं, एक व्यक्ति के लिए इस्तेमाल होगा और फिर देश में डिक्टेटरशिप पैदा होगी। उसी को समाप्त करने के लिए मेरा संशोधन है। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें पार्टी का कोई कंसिड्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। कोई भी व्यक्ति जो प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास करता है वह इस बात से सहमत होगा कि कोई भी कस्टोडियन जब तक कि वह बैंक के हितों के विरुद्ध काम नहीं करता, उसको हटाने का अधिकार सरकार को नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर इस मामले में सरकार को मनमानी करने दी जायेगी तो मुझे डर है कि सारे हारे हुए काँग्रेसी जिनके पास काम नहीं है और जिसकी बाजार में कोई कीमत नहीं है, वह बिठा दिए जायेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा (खम्मम): आपके वाजपेयी जी एक बार जीत कर आये हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम उनको बैंकों का डायरेक्टर बनाने वाले नहीं हैं।...**(व्यवधान)** .. चौधरी रणधीर सिंह पहले सोशलिस्ट थे, अब डिफेक्टर हैं। इनको मालूम नहीं है कि कांग्रेस में क्या है। अभी ये नये-नये कांग्रेसी हैं। जो पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं वे जानते हैं...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : ये भी आर० एस० एस० के डिफेक्टर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं वे जानते हैं कि किस तरीके से पावर मिसयूज की जाती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इसमें कोई पार्टी का कंसिड्रेशन नहीं है। अगर आप इस मशीनरी को इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वे मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें। क्योंकि मैंने इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जो कि गलत हो। मैंने यही कहा है कि किसी कस्टोडियन को तभी हटाइए जबकि वह बैंक के हितों के विरुद्ध कोई काम करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members to be very brief. Even this morning I had objected to the bringing in of extraneous things. If hon. Members bring any extraneous arguments in their speeches, as I have noticed just now, then I shall cut short their speeches. Otherwise, we shall not be able to conclude the debate. Hon. Members should be relevant to the clause and to their amendments.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आपने फरमाया कि क्लाज पर जब बोलें तो कोई ऐसा रैफरेंस न दें जो क्लाज के मुताबिक न हो। मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन दी इंट्रेस्ट आफ कन्ट्री, चूंकि नैशनेलाइजेशन कन्ट्री के भले में है, किसानों, मजदूरों और छोटे काश्तकारों के भले में है, हम यह कहें कि जो गलतियां हुई हैं अब न कीजिए क्योंकि आप नेशनेलाइज करने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें हम आपके साथ हैं, तो उसमें कहाँ पाप आ जाता है जो इनके पाप को सामने न लाया जाय। आप क्यों रोकेंगे।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار : ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب—آپ نے فرمایا کہ کلاز پر جب بولیں تو کوئی ایسی ریفرنس نہ دیں جو کلاز کے مطابق نہ ہو - میں آپ کی رولنگ چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ان دی انٹریسٹ آف کنٹری جو کہ نیشنلائزیشن کنٹری کے بھلے میں ہے، کسانوں مزدوروں اور چھوٹے سقمت کاروں کی بحش میں ہے ہم یہ کہیں کہ جو غلطیاں ہوئی ہیں ان کو اب نہ کیجئے تو اس میں کیا اعتراض ہو سکتا ہے اور کون سا پاپ ہے - آپ نیشنلائز کرنے جارہے ہیں جس میں ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں لیکن اگر ان کی خامیوں کو سامنے لایا جائے تو اس میں پاپ کی کیا بات ہے - آپ کیوں روکینگے ۔]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I repeat what I said in the morning. This is not the stage for dwelling on the sins of commission or commission. What was said in the general consideration need not be repeated now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why not ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not permit it in discussion of clause by clause. Otherwise, we will lose time and it will have to be guillotined.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I bow to your ruling. But can you quote the rule under which you are saying this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are on the clause by clause stage to scrutinise the clause to add to them or subtract from them. On that members can argue and ask why a particular phrase should be there or should not be there.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The Speaker is a rule himself. He can do no wrong.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : बैंकों की सफलता कस्टोडियन्स पर निर्भर करेगा और उनकी नियुक्ति योग्यता के आधार पर होनी चाहिए। राजनीतिक आधार पर नहीं होनी चाहिए ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed him. I did not interrupt him.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अगर ऐसा न हुआ हो भूतकाल में, अगर इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियां न हुई हों तो यह न कहा जाता। लेकिन ऐसी राजनीतिक आधार पर नियुक्तियां हुई हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन नम्बर 178 है। इसमें मैंने बैंकिंग व्यवस्था के विस्तार के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। इस पूरे विधेयक में इसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं है। असल में मेरी बुनियादी शिकायत यह है कि इन्होंने सारे अधिकार अपने हाथ में ले रखे हैं। सदन के सामने कोई अपनी योजना नहीं रखी। इस बिल में सिवाय इसके कि हम इन बैंकों को अपने हाथ में लेंगे और कोई बात नहीं है।

दो, तीन दिन पहले एक खबर छप रही थी एक अपेक्स बौडी होगी और उसके, हारे हुए भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री सुब्रमण्यम, प्रमुख होंगे। उसके बाद खबर आती है कि कोई अपेक्स बौडी नहीं होगी। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि इनके सामने तस्वीर क्या है ? क्या यह सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि जो भी वे योजना बनायेंगे वह ऐसी होगी कि उसमें

कांग्रेसियों के लिये रोजी देने की बात. ऐमप्लायमेंट एजेन्सी नहीं होगी ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम यह स्पीच सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इनका जवाब मैं दूंगा। आप इनको रोकते नहीं हैं और यह हमको गालियां दे रहे हैं। कांग्रेस को बदनाम कर रहे हैं। क्लाज़ पर बात कहें, कांस्टीट्यूशन की, ला की बात कहें, बैंकिंग बिल की बात कहें तो ठीक भी है। यह कहाँ तक मुनासिब है कि कांग्रेस को गालियाँ दें। अगर यह बोलेंगे तो मैं इनका जवाब दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको बीच में दखल देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह फिर प्रोवोक कर रहे हैं। कांग्रेस को गालियाँ देने का ठेका उठा रखा है ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : शासन आपके हाथ में है। गाली आप खायेंगे कि हम ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि हारे हुए कांग्रेसियों के लिये यह नई बैंकिंग व्यवस्था ऐमप्लायमेंट एजन्सी नहीं बनेंगी।

विस्तार के बारे में मेरे जो तीन सुझाव हैं उनको मैं संक्षेप में सदन के सामने रखता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों की जो वर्तमान शाखायें हैं उनको बन्द न किया जाय जब तक कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति न ली जाय।

दूसरी बात यह कही है कि इनकी नई शाखायें इस देश में और विदेशों में खोलने की छूट होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि 14 बैंक आप अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं इनमें से हर एक बैंक कम से कम आने वाले पांच साल में नई 50 शाखायें खोलें यह सब मैं विस्तार के लिए बता रहा हूँ। और इन 50 शाखाओं में से 25 शाखायें देहाती क्षेत्र में हों।

अब इस खंड के उपखंड (3) के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जो इनकी तनख्वाह और भत्तों से सबंधित है। हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के मंत्री और दोस्त लोग बार-बार समाजवाद की आज कल बात करते हैं। लेकिन इनका समाजवाद निर्गुण निराकार ब्रह्म की तरह है। तो जब तक समाजवाद का कोई ठोस और निश्चित ढांचा नहीं रहेगा तब तक आप बैंकों को ले लीजिये, या और किसी और चीज को ले लीजिए, हालत में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होने वाला है। समाजवाद का मुख्य उद्देश्य है बराबरी, समानता। लेकिन इन लोगों को बराबरी से नफ़रत है। हर किसी चीज में बराबरी से नफ़रत है। मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह, भत्ते और सुविधायें देखिये। इनको कम करने की बात करना यह कबूल नहीं करेंगे। आपको याद होगा कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के समय माननीय डांडेकर जी ने एक बात कही थी कि जर्मनी में एक पोस्टर लगा था कि जवानों को रोजी नहीं, गरीबों को रोटी नहीं, लेकिन न्यू हाउस फ़ार दी प्राइम मिनिस्टर।...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Is that relevant.. (*Interruption*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बिटोरे में से उपले ही उपले निकलते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I leave it to the good sense of the Members.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से माननीय मधु लिमये जी का मकान बड़ा है और इनका खर्चा भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा है। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर दुनिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टरों की वनिस्वत सब से छोटे मकान में रहती हैं।

SHKI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I have a point of order. You cannot stop me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot conclude even one clause if we go on like this.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अपोजीशन के सब लीडर्स का मकान हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से बड़ा है। यह बिल की बात करें, बेकार की बात क्यों करते हैं ? यह घर की बात क्यों कर रहे हैं। इनको कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order, Mr. Naryana Rao ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My point of order is this. What is the scope of the Bill ? What is the scope of discussion ? When we discuss the generalities of the Bill, perhaps we make go a little this way or that way. But when we are discussing the clauses, our comments and discussions must be in conformity with the partlcular clause before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed your point. I have ruled, but unfortunately, if a Member brings in extraneous matters while arguing his point or his amendment, ultimately I will have to leave it to his good sense. What else can I do ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इस बिल में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मकान का कहां जिक्र आता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told him already.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : नहीं तो हम भी जवाब देंगे। अगर वह हमको प्रोवोक करेंगे तो हम भी इंटरप्ट करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह हल्ला करने वाले लोग हमको मना करने वाले कौन होते हैं ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : ऊटपटांग बात करेंगे तो हम खड़े होकर बोलेंगे।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO *rose*—

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, can you not restrain those self-appointed, spiritual bodyguards of the Prime Minister ? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rao, intervention because of something irrelevant or something unparliamentary, may be all right. Now, it is over. Please resume your seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद बैठे हुए हैं जो अलफाबेटिकली नं० 2 हैं। वह इन लोगों को कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं करते ? माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय इस तरह से इधर के सदस्यों को कह रहे हैं कि उनको भी अपने दलों पर नियन्त्रण करना चाहिए। मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बहुत ज्ञानी हैं। समाजवाद का आपने गहरा अध्ययन किया हुआ है। आप समाजवाद क्या है जानते हैं। क्या आप इस बात को काट सकते हैं ? समाजवाद में सम्भव बराबरी हो। मैं नहीं कहता कि सबको पचास-पचास रुपये दीजिये। अधिक से अधिक बराबरी लाइये। इसीलिये मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि पूंजीपतियों के मुनाफे के बारे में जरूर रोक लगानी चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही जो राष्ट्र हित को आघात पहुंचाने वाले मंत्री और नौकरशाह लोग हैं उनकी तन्ख्वाहों और भत्तों पर रोक लगाइये। मैं जानता हूं कि आप कहेंगे कि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण जन-हित में हो रहा है। इसी लिए हम यह अर्ज कर रहे थे।

आपको दूसरा उदाहरण देता हूं। श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने संशोधन दिया कि 2,000 रूपये तक आप करें। इसका मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूं। इसीलिये प्रधान मंत्री के मकान की चर्चा अगर आपको अच्छी नहीं लगती तो मैं उसको छोड़े देता हूं। मैं दूसरी बात कहता हूं। कल हमारे यहां राजाओं के निजी कोष का सवाल आ रहा है। कल कसौटी होने वाली है। चौधरी साहब से, जो हमारी पार्टी से बाहर चले गये हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से पूंजीपतियों के मुनाफे पर इस बिल में रोक है उसी

तरह से नौकरशाही पर भी लगाइये। अब सामन्तशाही और राजाशाही की बात आती है। कौन नहीं जानता है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के मंत्रिमंडल में राजाओं महाराजाओं की भरमार है। यह भी मैंने सुना है कि जो जमीदार टाइप के राजा हैं वह भी अपने घर वालों से कहते हैं कि मुझे महाराज कहो। लेकिन शायद वह नहीं जानते हैं कि महाराज जो दूसरों के घरों में रसोई बनाने का काम करते हैं उनको कहते हैं। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि निजी कोषों के बारे में कल चर्चा होने वाली है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के कार्य को हम समाजवाद की दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं और नौकरशाही पूंजीवाद की तरफ, जैसा चीनियों ने कहा है, नहीं ले जाना चाहते हैं। नौकरशाही पूंजीवाद शब्द का हम लोग इस्तेमाल करते थे, केवल पीकिंग रेडियो नहीं। समाजवाद की दिशा में बढ़ने के लिए, नौकरशाही पूंजीवाद की तरफ नहीं, नौकरशाही तथा सयासत वालों की तन्ख्वाहों और भत्तों पर भी रोक लगाई जाये और निजी कोषों को समाप्त किया जाय। मैं अपील करता हूं कामराज साहब से, चव्हाण साहब से, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण को ऐतिहासिक कदम ठैराया कहां हैं ये लोग ? वह लोग कहीं चले गए हैं। राजा महाराजा लोगों से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी घिरी हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि कामराज साहब, चव्हाण साहब और चौधरी साहब आगे आयें और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को बराबरी के आधार पर सफल बनायें।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my amendment relates to the personnel of these custodians. The provision under this Bill is that the existing chairman will continue as the custodians unless the Government for any reason choose to remove any one from that custodianship. Shri George Fernandes and Shri Madhu Limaye were talking about the emoluments of these custodians. While I agree with them I want to lay emphasis not on that aspect.

I want to say that these people who have been the chairman of many of these banks do not deserve to continue as the custodians of these banks. After all, we have the experience of the nationalisation of the LIC. When the LIC was nationalised and the big officers of the various insurance companies were brought here as officers we know what was the result. I am not blaming anybody particularly. A man may be good, a man may be bad, but there is a mentality that has been developed over years of functioning. That mentality is to abet, to help, to aid big business houses in this country. You cannot today take away that mentality merely because Government has today nationalised them. My friends might be very anxious to keep them, but my point is that these people cannot bring to bear on this national sector that outlook that is necessay if this nationalised sector is to perform its functions.

Therefore, if it is to perform its functions and if the functioning of these banks has to be informed with social purpose, as far as the people are concerned they think social purpose synonymous with interest of big businessmen. Therefore, my amendment seeks that within one month these people who have been chairmen of these banks or any of these banks—not one particular bank—they shall have nothing to do whatsoever with the custodianship, and during that one month they can—because Government has got to make some arrangements and I do not except them to make them overnight—make the necessary arrangements. During that period of one month I do not want them to play ducks and drakes. Many things may be done in this one month. So I want that they should be associated as co-custodians with some other officers appointed by the Government of India. This is my simple amendment and I want Government to accept it.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment number is 224. I have suggested in another amendment that there should be an advisory board consisting of workers, some experts and persons who have knowledge of banking to manage these banks. In this amendment I have suggested that the continuance of the chairman as custodian should go and the appointment of custodian should remain with the Government. Ultimately they will be under the control of the advisory board. When I am suggesting this

[Shri S. Kundu]

amendment, I want that if the Government are really keen to pursue the larger social purpose for which they have taken over these banks they should see that the men who directly run these banks have some sort of abiding commitment to the social purpose. Otherwise, the entire purpose for which banks are taken over would be defeated.

These banks have been taken over not to perpetuate their transformation into a certain form. We want that the transformation should be real and should have some content and quality. If you want that it should have a transformation bearing a certain content and quality, then the men who man these benks must be really purposive. They must show their loyalty to the larger purpose; otherwise, the entire purpose will be defeated.

We committed this mistake in 1947 when we took over the reins of administration from the British. We wanted to nurture the same bureaucracy with which the Britishers ruled this country for 200 years. We committed the same blunder again in running the big national projects in the public sector. We put some ICS or IAS people, who had passed the examination with British history, as directors or managers of fertiliser corporation or some such peojects in which they had no bearing. There were some ICS or IAS people who had passed out in agriculture, and they were put as directors or managers of other public sector units. Those who had no knowlede of the subject were put there. For 20 years we have been suffering from this wrong prescription of irrelevancy of purpose.

This is a very innocuous amendment. The power of appointment of Custodians may be with the Government and if there are some good Chairmen, you appoint them as Custodians but if there are bad chairmen, throw them out. As your clause is drafted you cannot do anything but appoint them as Custodians. The humiliating thing about the amendment that has been moved by the Government is that if the Chairman does not like he can get out. If he does not like, he will of course, go out. No amendment is necessary for that. Therefore I request the Law Minister to have the power to appoint Chairman as Custodians, if so likes, but my amendment also gives him power not to appoint them. His amendment and clause leaves a lacuna. It does not mean that you do not appoint Chairmen as Custodians but if there are good people, take them and if there are bad people, do not appoint them. He is a reasonable man and sometimes accepts amendments. I hope, he will accept it

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : My good friends here have not realised the deep meaning of appointing ex-Chairmen as Custodians. The reason why they are appointed as Custodians is to take the line of least resistance and have people from the other camp to handle affairs of nationalisation. Therefore my friends are making a mistake in insisting that these people should not be appointed Custodians because they are ex-Chairmen, If you do not do that, what is going to happen is that when you do not have the Chairmen as Custodians they will be aggrieved parties and will go to the Supreme Court. This is a very important point.

No doubt, clause 15 provides for a committee of advisors and of chairmen thereto for whom some expenditure may be sanctioned to maintain the interests of shareholders, but the interest of the bank as such is not under any Custodian or any Chairman. So, what the Government has achieved by this very clever move of appointing Chairmen as Custodians is to draw the teeth out of the bank, to have it just their own way and, so to say, to leave to others to fight this battle of the freedom of banks.

What I have suggested is that since you have appointed these people as Custodians even for your own nefarious purposes you should not have the further power of ordering them or of removing them because in that case not only will these people betray the interest of banks as they are put in future they will do exactly as the Government orders them. So, I have proposed through my amendment that this power to remove the Custodian should be cancelled. This is what I want.

The other relevant point is this. Who he is a custodian for ? Ordinarily, the custodian would be for those who have been deprived of their rights or property. You have a Custodian of Evacuee Property, a

Custodian of Enemy Property etc., but in this case he is a custodion for Government. It is such a contradiction in terms. He should not be called a Custodian because he is no longer watching the interests of the erstwhile owners or the share-holders of the banks. In these circumstances, I would suggest that the clause must be enlarged. You can have a Custodian if you have obtained a man from the other side to be in your camp. But there should be a Chairman who will look after the interests of the banks and of the share holders who will be able to take the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary, and as is necessary. That is my amendment. Therefore, you delete the portion mentioned by me and also enlarge the clause to give the Chairman and the Board of Directors full power to represent the bank and the full power to spend money to defend the interests of the bank.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I have only one comment to make. I would like to hvae an assurance from the Law Minister that, inconformity with the policy announcement that have been made, in no circumstances will the Chairmen or the Custodians of the Banks will be non-professional bankers. I take it that the purpose which has been made clear in the speeches of the Prime Minister and also of the Law Minister that they wish to continue the process of professionalising the management of the Banks will be strictly adhered to. If I have their assurance, I do not press both my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, there are amendments by Shri Nambiar ; he is not here.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I am a signatory to these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right ; you can speak on them.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Sir, these are also very small amendments almost on the lines of those of Shri P. Ramamurti. We understand the difficulties of the Government and we do realise that, all of a sudden, from nowhere, they cannot bring experts in banking. These people have got to be continued for the present as Custodians. But I want to urge the urgency and the thoroughness with which the Government should tackle this problem. Otherwise, the Government and the country will fail to achieve the purpose of nationalisation. First of all, in sub-clauses (2) and (3) there is a contradiction. In sub-clause (2), it is said that the chief executive officer should be the Custodian and in sub-clause (3), it is said that the Chairman should be the Custodian. In some Banks, he may be the same person but in some other Banks, he may be different person. That confusion has got to be corrected.

Then, the Custodian should not be therefor more than a month. Why ? The continuity must be there. He is the Custodian of the share-holders also. The share-holders are to be paid compensation. Therefore, what Mr. Lobo Prabhu said is not correct, to say that he is not the Custodian of the Government. He is the Custodian of the Government and of the share-holders. He is the Custodian of both. But if the policy of nationalisation of the Government is to be carried out, I am afraid, these people should not continue for long. Some of them may know nothing about banking. But there may be others who know something about banking, In one respect, I agree with Mr. Dandeker that those people who know something about banking should be there. But those who know nothing about banking and who have misused thousands of share-holders' money in crores and crores of rupees should not be allowed to continue.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : Sir, my amendment is very small but it is of a very far-reaching consequence. As a matter of fact, the managements of the banks are the crux of the question of nationalisation and the idea of nationalisation, If the managements are drawn properly, we will meet the same fate as we are meeting in other public sector enterprises. From the Bill as it is presented to us, it is more towards governmentalisation than nationalisation. I would request that it must be looked from the point of view of nationalisation. I see that the Central Government has consumed all powers in all matters.

I agree—not very much agree but to some extent agree—that the Reserve Bank needs lot of improvement. but I do not agree that the Reserve Bank is completely not doing properly its duty. I know that

[Shri Sashi Ranjan]

the Reserve Bank has very much put its hands on the other banks and has controlled the banks efficiently, if not very efficiently. So, I feel that wherever it is said that the Custodian shall hold at the pleasure of the Central Government, it should be 'at the pleasure of the Reserve Bank or the Governor of the Reserve Bank'. Of course, the Reserve Bank is under the control of the control of the Government and they can make improvements. One insitution is already there to look after the banks and unless and until we set up another institution, we have no reason to shut completely the Reserve Bank from laying its hands on the other banks.

The Government has not given any plan about co-ordination. the integrated homogenous growth of the entire banking sector. After the nationalisation of these banks, there will be three or four institutions—the Reserve Bank, the State Banks, these nationalised banks, then the commercial professional bankers may be those who banks. If at all there is going to be an apex body, Government must come out with a complete plan as to what will be the coordination between these bodies. Only then we can have the full idea, the full purpose, of nationalisation.

The Prime Minister was good enough to say that the banking industry would be left in the hands of professional bankers. I have only one word to say in this connection and that is that it must be in the hands of professional Commercial bankers, because professional bankers may be those who have got only book experience, but this needs persons who are in the commercial line. Whatever Mr. Dandeker and my other hon. friend might have said, I wish that the word 'commercial' must be added there.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अमेंडमेंट नं० 375 है । उसमें यह कहा है :

Page 5, line 46,—

add at the end—

> "The Custodian of the bank will act by the advice of a board consisting of representative of workers, creditors, Government nominee, representative from Industry, Commerce and Trade and persons having special knowledge of Banking system, accountancy and economics."

इसमें अभी तक जो कस्टोडियन है जो बैंकों को चला रहे हैं जिनके माध्यम से काम हो रहा है, उसमें सरकार जब इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रही है तो समाजीकरण का उद्देश्य तभी पूरा हो सकता है जब कि इसमें जो हमने मेंशन किया है कि इन-इन लोगों के प्रतिनिधि रहें, इन प्रतिनिधियों के रहने से मैं समझता हूँ कि बैंकों का इन्तजाम अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है और इससे उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो सकती है जिसके लिए विधेयक पेश किया गया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kothari.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want to oppose the Government's amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you later on.

Mr. Kothari may move his amendment.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move : Page 6, *after* line 11, *insert*—

> "(5) The Custodian shall be designated as 'Chairman' from the date of commencement of this Act."

We have heard of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and Custodian of shares, but with regard to full-fledged new banks which will be public sector companies, I do not understand what it means, unless it is enemy property in terms of class war.

I do not understand how you can term as custodian, persons who will enjoy very high status. They will also preside over the Advisory Board and the Board of Directors. Therefore, they should be designated as Chairmen. This is a very simple amendment. I hope Government will accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want Mr. Banerjee ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The amendment tabled by Shri Samarendra Kundn

gives the power to the Chairman. Here it depends upon the free will to the Chairman. If the Minister aceepts amendment No. 224, then I will have nothing to say. If he does not accept it, then I wlll explain further. The present chairman is co-extensive. Whether a particular Chairman of a particular Bank believes in nationalisation or not, he will become the custodian according to the law. My contention is Government should reserve the right, should have some power in the hands to change that particular person if they so desire. I am opposing to this particular amendment by Government. Let them accept the amendment of Mr. Kundu.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am also apposing it. They have supported the nationalisation for good motive. After 24 hours their minds might have changed. The original proviso is good enough. It says that the Central Government may appoint any other person as the Custodian of the Bank. It is a beautiful proviso. It is an effective answer to all the criticisms made that the Government are really perpetuating the old system. But, on the other hand, here comes the Law Minister with an amendment which binds him. In that he cannot touch anybody. Exactly what my friend from the Swatantra Party, Mr. Dandeker, said was that nobody shall be touched. On the other hand, the original proviso was good. If they find it necessary to change, they should change. Here comes an amendment which unnecessarily extracts the power to the Government. Sometimes, the person may not believe in nationalisation. They are all supposed to be professional man. While the Banking Regulation Act continued all these years while the Reserve Bank is exercising this control over these deposits, they are used only for concentration in a few hands.

16 hrs.

That is what we have been observing. Somehow or other, the results we see do not logically flow from what has been done. They had perfect freedom, perfect control and perfect regulation ; yet concentration of wealth in a few hands has been the result. These funds had been utilised only to help big business. It is to undo this that Government had the good idea of nationalisation. But now they are binding themselves hand and foot. Therefore, I would ask minister to with how the government amendment. The other amendments also won't be necessary because wherever it is necessary, they will remove the custodian ; otherwise, if they are good men, they can continue.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Cl. 10 deals with the head office, Custodian etc. There have been very valuable suggestions. Shri Dandeker did not move his amendment and said he would not do it provided I would assure him that the management of the bank would be entrusted to people who know banking business. The Prime Minister has said—I think repeated it —that is the idea. Therefore, there need be absolutely no anxiety on the part of anyone in this House that we are going to import anyone else who does not know the A B C of banking to run these banks.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No political appointments.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Some of these people may have politics.

That is a different matter. We cannot avoid it.

Now arises the question of the custodian. Three members have spoken about it in different strains, Shri Lobo Prabhu, Shri Ramamurti and Shri Kundu. Imagine for a moment what happened. The Ordinance was issued on 19 July,

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैंने भी कहा है कि जिनके खिलाफ़ एलीगेशन्ज़ हैं, उनको न रखा जाय ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار—میںنے بھی کہا ہے کہ جنکے خلاف ایلیگیشنز ہیں انکو نہ رکھا جائے -]

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will come to that By virtue of the Ordinance on 19th July, these 14 banks came into the custody of the Government of India. Would it have been possible for Government to go about and find people who will run the bank ? The practical method was to ask the persons who were then Chairman to continue as Custodians. There is nothing

[Shri Govinda Menon]

wrong in the word 'Custodian'. They are persons who hold custody of the banks on behalf of Government. I want to remind the House that this was the word used when life insurance business was nationalised some years ago.

Shri Ramamurti and Shri Kundu do not want the existing Chairmen to continue as Custodians. The existing Chairmen are professional bankers who have run these banks. Unless these banks are prosperous and flourishing banks, Government would not have gone to nationalise them. Therefore, under the tutelege of these 14 Chairmen, these banks have been flourishing.

Shri Sreekanatan Nair and some others want to provide in the Bill itself that they will continue for only a month or two. I want the House to consider whether that kind of formulation is possible in a Bill like this.

I will now say why the amendment of Shri Sethi became necessary. Cl. 10 (3) says :

> "The Chairman of the existing bank holding office as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be the Custodian of the corresponding new bank and the Custodian so appointed....."

We wanted to provide for a contingency in which one or other of the Chairmen of these 14 banks may say 'I do not want to be there'. Therefore, we thought this amendment necessary. If they do not agree, we can appoint other persons. It is not at all the intention of Government to cause dislocation. There were friends here who suggested that when the banks are taken over, the employees should be left undisturbed. For a transitional period, we want to see that those who have been working the bank upto now continue as Custodians. Other questions may arise. Suppose they do not behave properly or are not doing things well Sub-clause 4 meets that contingency as the custodian shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government. A suggestion was made by Mr. Dar, as also Kabir who is not here, that there should be provision that they can be removed only for proved misconduct, etc. The result would be to raise the position of custodians and others to the status of Government servants who are governed by article 309 of the Constitution. That way we cannot carry on the management of commercial banks. Then comes the point raised by Mr. Fernander and Mr. Limaye regarding salary. What they on the one hand say and what Mr. Dandekar and others on this side say do not go together. If you want persons who know something about banking, with some experience of banking, it may not be possible for us to get such persons for Rs. 2,000. If you want to get as custodians and managers persons on Rs 2,000 they may not know anything about banking. That is the difficulty we are placed in. But I agree that there should be no extravagance and that is the object of the Government also. In the matter of the conduct of the nationalised banks, Government has to steer a middle course. They have to see that the bank is run by persons who know the business of banking. Because it is a nationalised bank, an agriculturist walks in ; he wants some money and he may say ; give him some money. Or any man with a small business goes in and he says : give him some money. If inexperienced persons are appointed that kind of thing will happen. On the other hand we have to see that the conception of credit worthiness is changed. The old conception that only a man with some property or huge accumulation of holdings in gilt edged securities or otherwise can draw from bank that should go. Therefore, we must have an arrangement under which co-operatives will directly deal with agriculturists and advances to the agriculturists are also protected. With that view we shall be drawing up a scheme which would not be an autocratic scheme but which will be placed before the House as provided for under clause 30 in consulation with the reserve Bank.

Mr. Limaye had a very interesting amendment to his credit that each of those fourteen banks shall estalish fifty brances every year and it would come to this : every year 700 new branches of these banks will be established. I think he did not consider the consequences when he moved the amendment.

श्री मधु लिमये : सोचा है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ् आर्डर है । ये

पढ़ते नहीं हैं, मैंने उसमें 5 साल कहा है । आप 178 को पढ़िये ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The consequence will be that in the course of a few years, the country will be flooded with banks and nothing else.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On a point of order. He has not read the amendment. I quoted the number for him.

आप 178 पढ़िए ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Let us hear him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not opposing the opening of branches in the villages. Only he referred to the number.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको अमेन्डमेन्ट पढ़ना सिखाओ । मैं आपके साथ हूँ चौधरी साहब । 700 ब्रांचेज हो जायेंगी, उसमें से आधी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हो जायेंगी । यह पाँच साल तक के लिए कहा है । सरकार चाहे तो अधिक समय बढ़ा सकती है । ये एक भी अमेंडमेंट पढ़ते नहीं हैं ।...(**व्यवधान**)...आपको नहीं मानना है तो न मानिये ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I shall stand corrected if there is a printing mistake, because the amendment reads as follows :

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (3) every corresponding new bank shall establish not less than 50 branches per annum..."

That is what I referred to :—

> "out of which 25 shall be in rural areas" etc.

What I said is, if this is adopted and incorporated, it will be a mendate in the statute that 700 branches shall be opened every year: 50 multiplied by 14.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Printing error.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is why I said if it is a printing error, I stand corrected. The idea is that there should be branches where they are necessary. In a statute like this, where we lay down the principles, we cannot say how many branches shall be opened every year, etc. Therefore, I hope that all these amendments will be with drawn ; and I accept Mr. Sethi's amendment.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : ये 50 कहते हैं—इनको चाहिए दस, पद्रह, या बीस गांवों पर होगी । जैसे कि आपने ब्लाक बनाये हैं 60-7 0 हजार पर वैसे ही इनको कहना चाहिए तीस, पचीस, या पचास हजार पर एक ब्रांच खोलेंगे । अगर बिल में नहीं होता है तो जो रूल्स बनेंगे उसमें तो कोई देखेगा नहीं । गाँवों की कोई बात आती है तो उसको पीछे हटा दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूँ आप कबूल कीजिए । कि इतने गाँवों पर एक ब्रांच बनाई जायेगी । .. (**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : (Bombay Centre) What is the procedure you are following ? After the reply to the debate on the amendments, you are allowing him to speak.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप इस तरह का कानून बनायेंगे तो हम बोलेंगे नहीं ? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बात इन्होंने जो कही है बड़े जोर से कि 25 हजार की आबादी वाले को गाँव मानेंगे तो इस तरह से सारी ब्रांचेज शहरों में ही खुलेंगी क्योंकि गाँवों की आबादी मुश्किल से 5-7 हजार ही होती है । अगर पाँच सात सौ नहीं खोल सकते हैं तो कुछ तो देहातों में ले जायेंगे या नहीं ? इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि इसकी बाबत रूल्स में कोई प्राविजन होना चाहिए । इसके अलावा अगर कोई अच्छे अमेन्डमेंन्ट दूसरी तरफ से या श्री मधु लिमये जी की तरफ से आते हैं उस वक्त भी आप सरकार की ढपली बजाते रहें वह बात ठीक नहीं है । ...(**व्यवधान**)... बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन से 45 करोड़ लोगों को फायदा होना है जिसमें हरिजन, बैकवर्ड आदिवासी, किसान सभी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

आते हैं । इनके फायदे की कोई बात अगर उसी तरफ से भी आती है तो उसको मानना चाहिए । इस अमेंडमेंट में मैं उनके साथ हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to open a debate a second time, that is not possible now. You want some sort of assurance ; he has said that every effort will be made to open branches. keeping the banking and other interests in view. Beyond that, what assurance can he give ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am extremely sorry that I have been misunderstood. All that I meant was that there can be no rigid provision such as is contained in Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment. But the policy of the Government would be this. I can give an assurance to friends here that it will be our attempt to see that there will banks in the rural areas.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : 80 per cent of them.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : And the Reserve Bank has not said that they will only be in towns. Unless the policy is to open as many branches in the rural areas as the requirements of the rural population demand, it would be of no use. The branches in the towns are intended to draw the deposits, and we will have as many branches as are required in the rural areas to serve the purpose of the rural people (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put all the amendments, excepting Government amendments, to clause 10 to the vote of the House (*Interruption*).

SHRI SURRENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, the Minister has not said whether he is accepting or rejecting the amendments that some of our friends have moved to this clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said that he was not accepting any amendment except the amendments moved by Shri Sethi. Unless he conveys to the House and to the Chair his willingness to accept any amendment, there is no acceptance of any amendment. So I will put all the other amendments together.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I want amendment No. 147 to be put separately.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Amendments Nos. 21 and 22 may be put separately.

SHRI S. KUNDU : No. 224 may be put separately.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Nuuber 324 also.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon Member is not the master of rules, Once the process of voting begins no point of order can be raised. I am not prepared to hear any point of order now. I am now asking hon. Members whether they want any amendment to be put to vote separately. If the hon. Member wants any amendment to be put separately he may tell me the number.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी के बारे में है । मेरा अमेंडमेंट रखा जाये यह कहने का मेरा अधिकार है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मधु लिमये जी ऊट पटाँग बात नहीं कहेंगे । इनका अमेन्डमेंट सुन लीजिए । यह देहात की बात कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 178 में दो तीन प्रिंटिंग एरर्स हैं । जैसे कल ए० आई० सी० सी० के बारे में था तो उसको कौन दुरुस्त करेगा । मंत्री महोदय को भी उससे गलतफहमी हो गई । तो उसका करेक्ट वजन जाना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 6, *after* line 5, *insert*

"Provided that where his emoluments exceed Rs. 2,000 per month they shall be reduced to Rs. 2,000" (21)

Page 6, line 9—*add* at the end—

"which shall not exceed Rs. 2,000 per month" (22)

The Lok Sabha divided :—

DIVISION NO. 11] AYES [16.24 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
*Azad Shri Bhagwat Jha
Benerjee, Shri S. M.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Brmahanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
*Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gopalan, Shri P.
Guha, Shri Samar
Haldar, Shri K.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Kundu, Shri S.
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Narayanan, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Devan
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Ankineedu, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Godwer, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M,
Kamble, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna , Shri S. M.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Mandal, Shri Yamuna prasad
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Melkote, Dr,
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri Jaganath
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Qureshi Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajasekharan, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Sewak Shri Chowdhary
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao. Dr. V. K. R. V.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri Ganga
Reddy, Shri R. D.
Reddy, Shrimati. Sudha V.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus

Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayam
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Sonavane, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadab Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 42 ; *Noes* 177.

The 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 147 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 147 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 178 to the vote of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : As corrected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, as corrected.

Amendment No. 178†, was put and negaative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 324 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 324 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 224 to the vote of the Honse.

Amendment No 224 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I put amendment No. 375 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 375 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is Government amendment No. 128 moved by Shri P. C. Sethi.

The Question is :

"Page 6, line 6,—

after "Central Government may", *insert*

"if the Chairman of an existing bank declines to become, or to continue to function as, a Custodian of the corresponding new bank, or" (128)

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES : Sarvashri G. S. Dhillon, M. G. Uikey, Shashi Bhushan, Randhir Singh, Bhagwet Jha Azad and Gajraj Singh Rao.

†Corrected Amendment No. 178, *see* col..... 234

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I put all other amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 72 to 75, 94 to 96, 186 225, 322, 323, 352 and of Shri S. S. Kothari were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I take up clause 11, as I said this morning, we had allotted some time and that time had been exhusted long ago. I am very reluctant to apply guillotine because it is an important measure and I want to give as much opportunity as possible to hon. Members. But even then there is a limit. I find it difficult. I put it to the House. There are two courses open. There is a discussion under Rule 193 on law and order situation in Delhi at 5 O'Clock today. I suggest it could be taken up next week...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I don't mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : ...and we may continue clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill till 6 O'clock. and at 6 O'clock we may apply guillotine in respect of remaining clauses other than those which have been held over for tomorrow. Those clauses will be excluded.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : How can you apply guillotine today ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With the concurrence of the House, we have postponed four or five clauses.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Let the clause-by-clause consideration go on only till 5 O' Clock. We cannot go on beyond that. We have got other engagements also. We should stop at 5 O' Clock and tomorrow we can go longer. We will see tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, tomorrow, we will apply guillotine.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : What is guillotine in regard to a Bill ? I have not understood it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will find other instances also. The Business Advisory Committee recommends time. As we progress, we extend time. But there is some limit somewhere. I have extended time four times.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : My submission is that the Government itself has not been cooperative in this matter. In this matter, the Government is to be blamed. At the last minute, they go on bringing forward amendments after amendments with the result that you have to hold over certain clauses. When that is the position, why try to guillotine it ? Let the other Members also move amendments and speak on them. It might take half an hour or so more. If you are not able to finish by 5 O' Clock, you need not apply guillotine. Let us go over tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow we will apply guillotine.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is the fault of the Government. We cannot agree to this.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You say that some time has been fixed and that scheduled has to be followed. We agree there, but the whole thing is this. As you know, we wanted 15 hours, but these people were not prepared for it. Now it will go for more than 15 hours, but in a very haphazard manner. Tomorrow we are going to get new amendments ; we have to study them, consider them and then go over to the other Clauses. To say that you would guillotine it would be very unfair ; that will be contrary to the practice that we have been following. Guillotine cannot be applied to this Bill because Government has been bungling from the beginning. They wanted to stall the progress of the Bill. The Law Minister had the cheeks to say that. These people have not applied their mind to the Bill. They wanted to get it passed in two days...

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Don't guillotine me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : A person so irresponsible as that should be guillotined.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now let us go to the next Clause.

Clause 11—*Corresponding new bank to be guided by the directions of the Central Government).*

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 19,—

add at the end—

"if the Supreme Court does not nullify it" (76)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

for lines 14 and 15, *substitute*—

"involving public interest as the Reserve Bank may, whenever necessary in consultation with the Central Government, give." (100)

Page 6,—

omit lines 16 to 19 (101)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 15,—

after "Bank" *insert*—

"and the representatives of the employees of that Bank". (113)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 13.—

(1) *for* "function", *substitute*—

"functions" ;

(ii) *for* "direction", *substitute*—

"directions"; (129)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 15,—

add at the end—

"subject, however, to the condition that there shall be no intervention in the day to day administration and affairs of the bank." (148)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

after line 19, *insert*—

"(3) Every corresponding new bank shall utilise the additional deposits received by them over the deposits as on 19th July, 1969 in lending to various sectors of the economy as per the proportions specified in this behalf by the Central Government and such proportions shall not be less than the undernoted percentage :—
Small-scale industries 20 per cent
Agriculture-small farmers 40 per cent
Self-employed persons 10 per cent.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law at present in force, the Central Government shall appoint a one man Tribunal with a person who is or has been or is qualified to be a Judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court to go into complaints relating to cases of corruption in sanctioning of advances or other facilities by the various authorities in the corresponding new banks, the minimum punishment for which shall be two years imprisonment extending upto five years." (179)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : I beg to move :

add at the end—

"and in accordance with the policies laid down by the Apex Body.

The nationalised banks as specified in the First Schedule and such other banks which might hereafter be included in the First Schedule shall

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

be subject to the credit policies laid down by the Apex Body and shall observe the percentage allocations to the different sectors of the national economy". (199)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 14,—

for "Central Government" *substitute*—

"Parliament" (226)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move :

Page 6, lines 12 to 15

for sub-clause (*1*) of clause 11, *substitute*—

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as applicable to the existing banks immediately before the commencement of this Act shall apply to the corresponding new banks". (287)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I beg to move :

Pages 6, line 14,—

after "involving" *insert* "rural" (344)

Page 6, line 17,—

after "involving" *insert* "rural." (345)

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 14,—

for "Central Government" *substitute*—

"Governor of Reserve Bank" (353)

Page 6, line 15,—

for "Governor of the Reserve Bank" *substitute*—

"Central Government" (354)

Page 6, lines 17 and 18,—

for "Central Government" *substitute*—

"Reserve Bank" (355)

Page 6, line 18,—

for "Central Government" *substitute*—

"Reserve Bank." (356)

श्री मधु लिमये : अमेंडमेंट्स में बहुत सी गलतियां हैं, मैं करेक्ट वर्शन मिनिस्टिर को दूंगा ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Before you call upon anybody to speak, I would like to say this. Tomorrow the Government is coming with new amendments on as many as six or seven Clauses. Tomorrow we would practically have only one hour for this because I do not think that before 2 O'Clock it would be possible for us to begin the discussion on this Bill. The Private Members' business starts at 3.00 P.M. Is it possible for us to finish all these Clauses and also the Third Reading within one hour ? Is it at all possible ? It has to be held over to the next week ; it cannot be finished tomorrow ; within one hour we cannot finish it.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जब कल सुबह सरकार के अमेंडमेंट मिलेंगे तब हो सकता है कि उनके अमेंडमेंट्स पर हम को भी अमेंडमेंट्स देने पढ़ें । हम को मालूम नहीं है कि सरकार की तरफ से क्या अमेंडमेंट आने वाले हैं क्योंकि अभी उनको ही नहीं मालूम कि उनको क्या क्या अमेंडमेंट करना है । उनके अमेंडमेंट आने के बाद उनको हमें स्टडी करना होगा । इस लिये हम उसके बाद ही अमेंडमेंट दे सकते हैं । अगर सोमवार को बिल चलेगा तो सोमवार को भी अमेंडमेंट आयेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall discuss about time and everything tomorrow. I cannot say anything now.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा आप से कहना यह है कि आप सरकार को समय देते जा रहे हैं कि वह जब तक चाहे अमेंडमेंट देते रहें । कल अमेंडमेंट आयेंगे, परसों आयेंगे, चौथे दिन आयेंगे । मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं, उसको वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि सोमवार को हम अमेंडमेंट भेजेंगे । उस वक्त आप को गिलोटिन नहीं करना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already assured the House about the new amendments...(*Interruptions*)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री का दिमाग है इस के पीछे। उन के हरीड थाट्स हैं और पाइलट यह कर रहे हैं। इसी लिये दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके साथ कोआपरेट करता हुआ, सिर्फ दो मिनट अपने अमेंडमेंट पर बोलूंगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि :

> जहांबानी से है दुश्वार कारे जहांबीनी
> जिगरखूं हो तो चश्मे दिल में होती है
> नजर पैदा।

लेकिन बकौल गालिब के :

> "हम वहां है जहां से हम को भी कुछ
> हमारी खबर नहीं आती"

आज उनकी हालत यह है कि उनको खुद पता नहीं है कि वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं। वह इतना तो जानते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी यह जानती है कि हम इंटर्नल मामलों में दखल न देंगे। उनकी पालिसी चलेगी। ठीक है, उनकी पालिसी चलेगी। लेकिन उसके बाद यह कहते हैं कि अगर कोई झगड़ा पैदा हो जायेगा तो हम ही उसका फैसला कर देंगे। इस बारे में मेरी अर्ज सिर्फ इतनी है कि अगर वह पार्टी बनें तो आखिरी अख्त्यार उन्हें नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह फैसला करें।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار : اپادھیکش مہودے - میں آپ کے سانھ کوآپریٹ کرتا ہوا صرف دو منٹ اپنے امینڈ مینٹ پر بولونگا - میں کہنا چاھتا ھوں کہ—

جہاں بانی سے ھے دشوار کارے جہاں بینی
جگرخوں ھو تو چشمہ دل میں ھوتی ھے
نظر پیدا

لیکن بقول غالب کے -

ھم وھاں ھیں جہاں سے ھم کو
بھی کچھ ھماری خبر نہیں آتی

آج ان کی حالت یہ ھے کہ انکو خود پتہ نہیں ھے کہ وہ کیا کرنے جارھے ھیں - وہ اتنا تو جانتے ھیں کہ اندرا گاندھی یہ جانتی ھیں کہ ھم انٹرنل معاملوں میں دخل نہ دینگے - ان کی پالیسی چلیگی - ٹھیک ھے - انکی پالیسی چلیگی - لیکن اس کے بعد یہ کہتے ھیں کہ اگر کوئی جھگڑا پیدا ھو جائے گا تو ھم ھی اسکا فیصلہ کر دینگے - اس بارے میں میری عرض صرف اتنی ھے کہ اگر وہ پارٹی بنیں تو آخری اختیار انہیں نہیں ھونا چاھئے کہ وہ فیصلہ کریں -]

16.36 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*,]

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My amendments are 100 and 101. One particular thing that is noticeable and conspicuous is that the Reserve Bank has receded into the background and the Reserve Bank has been bypassed. The Reserve Bank has been functioning more or less as a department of the Finance Ministry. This Bill proposes that most of the important decisions with regard to the policy, with regard to the constitution of the advisory Board, with regard to the constitution of the Board of Directors will now be handled directly by the Central Government in some cases in consultation with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank over all these years had developed and acquired an expertise and intelligence over the banking activities. They were working satisfactorily and successfully. The commercial banks and the Reserve Bank had very good relations with each other. Secondly keeping this Resrve Bank in between the Central Government and the Commercial Bank would have prevented in future these banks to work as a department of the central government. Therefore, in my opinion, it is a very wrong decision to acquire power direct by the Central Government bypassing the Reserve Bank. My amendment, therefore, is a very simple one. What I have suggested is that in respect of all these matters particularly in respect of carrying out the policies of the banking, the decisions should be taken by the Reserve Bank of India and whenever necessary in consultation with the Central Government and not by the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

Central Government as originally proposed in the Bill.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, मेरा संशोधन क्लाज 11 पर 113 नं० पर है। क्लाज में कहा गया है कि :

> "Every corresponding new bank shall, in the discharge of its function,"

बाद में गवर्नर आफ दि रिजर्व बैंक के बाद में रखना चाहता हूं कि :

> "and the representatives of the employees of the bank."

सरकार इस नये करेस्पोंडिंग बैंक को चलायेगी, अपने विचार और अपने नियमों के मुताबिक और उसमें सलाह लेगी रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर से। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक का जो गवर्नर हो उसकी सलाह तो लें, साथ साथ जो भी कर्मचारी करेस्पोंडिंग बैंक में काम करते हैं उनके जो रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हों उनकी भी सलाह लें।

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में यह विधेयक इस महान् दर्शन और सिद्धान्त के मुताबिक लाया गया है कि अभी तक जो वैयक्तिक मिल्कियत थी, उस पर राष्ट्र और समाज का कब्जा हो। इस स्थिति में यह जरूरी हो जाता है, यह इतिहास का तकाजा है कि जो लोग हकीकत में बैंकों में काम करते हैं, उन्हें भी बैंकों की व्यवस्था में हाथ बंटाने का अधिकार दिया जाये। जब सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद बैंकों को अपने नियमों के मुताबिक और रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की सलाह से चलायेगी, तो राष्ट्रीयकरण या समाजीकरण के आदर्श के मुताबिक यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को भी मैनेजमेंट, व्यवस्था, में शामिल किया जाये। जाहिर है कि सब बैंक कर्मचारियों को मैनेजमेंट में शामिल करना सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए उनके प्रति-निधियों से बैंकों की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में उचित सलाह ली जाये और उन्हें मैनेजमेंट में स्थान दिया जाये। ऐसा करने पर ही नये बैंकों का काम ठीक तरह से चलेगा, उनमें धांधलियां खत्म होंगी और उनके द्वारा हमारे सामाजिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति होगी।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : My amendment No. 129 is only to correct the printing mistakes on p. 6, line 13.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मेरा संशोधन 148 यह है कि अन्त में ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें :

> "subject, however, to the condition that there shall be no intervention in the day to day administration and affairs of the bank".

मेरे मित्र, श्री पाटोदिया, ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ मैं समझता हूँ कि इस क्लाज में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है, क्योंकि जब सरकार ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, तो उनकी नीति निर्धारित करने का अधिकार भी सरकार को होना चाहिए। मैं इस क्लाज की इस व्यवस्था का स्वागत करता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर से सलाह करने के बाद ही सरकार बैंकों को चलाने के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति निर्धारित करे। लेकिन क्रेडिट की नीति निर्धारित करने का अधिकार, किसको उधार देना है, एग्री-कल्चर, स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और लार्ज-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज आदि को कितना उधार देना है, यह निर्णय करने का अधिकार सरकार को होना चाहिए।

लेकिन इस बारे में मुझे एक एप्रिहैंशन है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से एशोरेंस चाहता हूँ। मुझे डर है कि बैंकों की डे-टु-डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सरकार का दखल होगा, जैसा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के दूसरे संस्थानों में अभी तक होता रहा है। आपको मालूम है कि युनाइटिड कामर्शल बैंक से आल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी को दस लाख रुपया लोन मिला। इस

तरह एक और बैंक से भी कांग्रेस को दस लाख रुपये का लोन मिला, जबकि कांग्रेस ने कोई सिक्यूरिटी नहीं दी थी। हो सकता है कि कल मंत्री महोदय, या कांग्रेस के और कोई नेता, जो किसी बैंक के अधिकारी हों, कहें कि वगैर सिक्यूरिटी के कांग्रेस को लोन दे दिया जाये और कांग्रेस के पास लोन वापस करने के लिए न हो। बैंकों की डेट्-डे एडमिनिट्रेशन में इस तरह का दखल नहीं होना चाहिए।

यही स्थिति एपायंटमेंट्स की है। हो सकता है कि कल मंत्री महोदय कहें कि हमने अमुक आदमी भेजा है, चाहे वह बैंकिंग का ए० बी० सी० भी न जानता हो, उसको एपायंट कर लिया जाये। अपने संशोधन के साथ इस क्लाज का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह एसोरेंस चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों के दिन-प्रतिदिन के काम में किसी प्रकार का दखल नहीं दिया जायेगा, एपायंटमेंट्स पोलीटिकल कनसिडरेशन्ज से नहीं होंगी, बल्कि बैंकों और लोगों के हित की दृष्टि से। यह ठीक है कि हमने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध किया है, लेकिन अब हम चाहते हैं कि यह काम अच्छी तरह से और कामयाबी के साथ चले।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मेरे संशोधन में जो ग़लतियां आ गई हैं, मैं उनको सुधार कर पढ़ूंगा, ताकि मंत्री महोदय और सदन को तकलीफ़ न हो। मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

> "Every corresponding new bank shall utilise the additional deposits received by them over the deposits as on 19th July, 1969 in lending to various sectors of the economy as per the proportion specified in this behalf by the Central Government and such proportion shall not be less than the undernoted percentage :—
>
> Small-scale industries 20 per cent
> Agriculture-small farmers 40 per cent
> self-employed persons 10 per cent"

द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना से आज तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में और निजी क्षेत्र में सारा जोर बड़ी योजनाओं पर और तथा-कथित बड़े उद्योगों पर दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी पूँजी इस सरकार ने बड़े उद्योगों पर लगाई है, अगर उतनी पूँजी खेती पर लगाई होती, तो आज मुल्क की हालत कुछ दूसरी होती। जो पाप इस सरकार ने किया, वही पाप निजी क्षेत्र में भी हुआ है। यह कहने की आवश्यकता नही है कि पिछले बीस सालों में बैंकों के डिपाजिट्स बहुत तेजी से बढ़े हैं, जो कि रिजर्व बेंक के आँकड़ों से साफ़ हो जाता है। यह करीब-करीब सारा पैसा बड़े उद्योग-धंधों को, और उसमें भी कुछ इने-गिने लोगों को मिला है। साधारण चर्चा के दौरान में मैंने आंकड़े देकर साबित किया कि स्टेट बैंक ने भी ज्यादा पैसा काश्तकारों को नहीं दिया।

इस का नतीजा यह है कि काश्तकारों और गरीबों को आज भी महाजनों और साहूकारों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। जब तक इस स्थिति को नहीं बदला जायेगा, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं हैं। अब बैंकिंग व्यवस्था का विस्तार होगा और जो नये नये लोग खाते खोलेंगे और अपना पैसा लगायेंगे, वे तो साधारण लोग होंगे। मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि जब हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का 45 से 47 प्रतिशत हिस्सा खेती से आता है, तो क्या वजह है कि हम नये डिपाजिटस् से 40 प्रतिशत खेती के लिए देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हो सकता है कि सरकार अपनी योजना में इन तथ्यों को रखे, लेकिन आज हम उस की रूप-रेखा चाहते हैं।

सभी लोग जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीन-चौथाई छोटे उद्योग ऐसे हैं, जिनको बैंकों के द्वारा कोई कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि छोटे उद्योगों को डिपाजिट्स में से 20 प्रतिशत कर्जा दिया जाये।

मैंने सेल्फ़-एम्पलायड पर्सन्ज को 10 प्रतिशत देने का सुझाव दिया है। सेल्फ़-एम्पलायड पर्सन्ज से मेरा मतलब है रिक्शा वाले,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

स्कूटर वाले, टैक्सी वाले कारीगर और ऐसे दूसरे छोटे-छोटे लोग। उन्हें भी अपना काम-धंधा करने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा मदद मिलनी चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए किसी डेन्टिस्ट को कहीं भी अपनी दुकान खोलने के लिए पंद्रह बीस हजार रुपये की जरूरत होती है। अगर बैंक यह फ़ैसला करें कि जो डेन्टिस्ट चार पांच, दस हजार की आबादी वाले गांव या कस्बे में अपनी दुकान खोलेगा, हम उस की मदद करेंगे, तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

उससे यह जो स्वास्थ्य वाला मामला है वह भी ठीक हो जायगा।

अब मैं अपने दूसरे अमेंडमेंट पर बोल कर खत्म करता हूं। आगे मैंने कहा है नम्बर 4 क्लाज में।

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in any law at present in force, the Central Government shall appoint a one man Tribunal with a person who is or has been or is qualified to be a Judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court to go into complaints relating to cases of corruption in sanctioning of advances or other facilities by the various authorities in the corresponding new banks, the minimum punishment for which shall be two years imprisonment extending up to five years"

यह मैंने सुझाव इसलिए रखा है, इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय सोचें कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अब यह खतरा उत्पन्न होगा कि बैंकों के जो अधिकारी होंगे, शाखाओं के जो मैनेजर होंगे यह कर्जा देते समय रिश्वतखोरी करेंगे। रिश्वतखोरी को पकड़ना महा मुश्किल है। लेकिन अगर पकड़ी जायगी तो उस के लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि अलग इन्तजाम हो और सजा सख्त से सख्त दी जाय। उसके लिए अन्य कानूनों में भी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता हो जैसा दाण्डेकर साहब कहते हैं, तो वह भी किया जाय। लेकिन इस सिद्धांत को मंत्रीजी कबूल करें वरना छोटे लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होगी। सभापति महोदय, आप तो किसानी करने वाले हैं, आप जानते हैं कि जो तकावी दी जाती है वह तकावी लेते वक्त अगर 200 रुपये की तकावी है तो 60-70 रुपये रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है गांव के गुंडों को और अधिकारियों को। अगर बैंकों में भी यही होगा तो इससे तो कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं, मैं कोई लकीर का फकीर नहीं हूं, रिजिड नहीं हूं, अगर अपनी योजना में वह ऐसी बात लाने वाले हों तो वैसा कहें, मैं अपने सशोधन को वापस लेने को तैयार हूं। लेकिन कोई रूपरेखा आप ने नहीं बनाई है। तकावी लेने के बारे में जो होता है वही हो जायगा तो छोटे लोगों के लिए कोई भविष्य नहीं है, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment is No. 199. Clause 11 reads as follows:

> "(1) Every corresponding new bank shall, in the discharge of its functions, be guided by such directions in regard to matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, give."

To this, I seek to add the following:

add at the end—

> "and in accordance with the policies laid down by the Apex Body.
>
> The Nationalised bank as specified in the First Schedule and such other banks which might hereafter be included in the First Schedule shall be subject to the credit policies laid down by the Apex Body and shall observe the percentage allocations to the different sectors of the national economy."

We have had the National Credit Council functioning for the last six months. In the last few days we have heard first that the National Credit Council is to be wound up and that there would be an Apex Body. Once again, we hear that there is not going to be an Apex Body. From this clause, it appears that the entire control

of the resources and allocation of credit, etc., will be in the hands of the Ministry of Finance and will be directed through the Reserve Bank of India. As you know, some years ago, there was quite a considerable controversy over the fact that the Reserve Bank, which was an independent, autonomous body, was brought under the purview of the Ministry of Finance which in itself was viewed with some doubt by a large section of the people. In addition to that, today, we have a situation where the Ministry of Finance will have everything done through the Reserve Bank of India. In fact, it has been said quite often that orders and directions were given to the bank managers on the telephone. They were not even given in writing. This clause should include a direction as to how the orders are to be given, and we should know what assurance we can have that the credit would be properly utilised.

It seems that this clause has been more or less copied from the State Bank of India Act, section 17 (2), with this exception that in that State Bank of India Act where we have said in this clause "involving public interest" there is one addition "in accordance with business principles". It is all very well to say that banks can function in accordance with public interest, but in addition to that one must see that they also do not function in the manner that some of our public sector projects have been functioning. It is something we really cannot afford in the banking sector. Therefore, I would request the Minister to add this also "in keeping with business principles".

My third point is, I am inclined to agree with my colleagues who have spoken before me that unless you have a separate body which is apart from the Government there is going to be quite a possibility of political considerations rather than ecomomic considerations coming into being. To avoid this it is necessary, if you are not going to have the National Credit Council, to have the apex body with proper representation of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, trade, industry and economic technocrafts etc. Without that I do not think that for years to come, when we are legislating, we can leave it entirely centralised in the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, this clause concerns policies. The first problem of policy that this clause is concerned with is the investment of about Rs. 4000 crores. The magnitude of this amonnt must be realised. The policy here concerns also the problems that may arise in following the principles laid down for this nationalisation, in carrying out those directives. That is the second problem of policy. The third problem of policy is the opportunity for misuse of this large sum of money and power and the opportunities of political misuse of this large magnitude. Therefore, we cannot dismiss the direction of policy simply by saying that the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank will give directives. The Reserve Bank is only 'His Master's Voice' and the officials, the Chairman and the Directors are appointed by Government. They have no individuality as such. Therefore, it means, as many speakers before me have said, the Central Government will have the final power of decision. It therefore means some official in the Central Government will lay down what should be done in respect of these three very important questions.

17 hrs.

I have, therefore, suggested in my amendment that Parliament should be substituted for the Central Government. I would like to explain that by "Parliament" I do not mean this whole body here but I mean by "Parliament" a Committe of Parliament like the Estimates Committee which will represent all parties and which can give directions on policy. It is a very important suggestion because this will eliminate many of the grievances if we bring to bear on these questions of policy the best talent available, at least the best talent which has been elected to this House. So, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he accept my amendment, namely, that in place of "Central Government" the word "Parliament" be substituted, "Parliament" implying a committee appointed by Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dandeker.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : सभापति महोदय, 5 बज गये हैं, मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि अब आप इस विषय को लीजिये । इस क्लाज का

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

डिस्कशन जल्दी खत्म होने वाला नहीं है इसलिये इसको कल लिया जाय और मेरे विषय पर बहस शुरू की जाय ।

सभापति महोदय : जिन्होंने अमेण्डमेन्ट्स दी हैं, उनके बाद ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : May I submit that we have our other engagements and we have adjusted our programme according to this ? Therefore we would like you to take up the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will take only five minutes.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You are not going to finish it in five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call only Shri Dandeker and than take up the next item.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Then the Minister will reply. In this already five minutes have gone.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : This is an important clause. Of course, Shri Madhu Limaye has said that those who have not moved amendments should not be allowed to speak but this is a matter on which some of our Members also would like to offer their opinion. I therefore request you to consider this matter and allow some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Others will be given time but after we have finished with the list of those who have move amendments.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How can they speak in support just in five minutes ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not today.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Then, hold it over.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

17.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : DETERIORATING LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN DELHI

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, दिल्ली में अपराधों की संख्या इतनी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है कि हम रोजाना समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि आज वहां पर कत्ल हो गया, कल वहां कत्ल हो गया । कत्ल, छुरेबाजी, चोरी और डकैती की वारदातें रोजाना बढ़ती जा रही हैं । सभापति जी, आप स्वयं दिल्ली में रहते हैं, जितनी इनसिक्योरिटी आज एक कौमन-मैन दिल्ली में फील करता है, वैसी कभी नहीं थी । ये सोफेस्टीकेटेड क्राइम्ज आर्गनाइज्ड गैंग्ज के जरिये होते हैं और मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतना कुछ होने के बाद भी आज तक पुलिस को जो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, उसमें पुलिस पूरी तरह से कोताही कर रही है ।

सभापति जी, आपने पढ़ा होगा— कोई भी कत्ल होता है, पुलिस उसका कुछ न कुछ जवाब दे देती है । मुझे मालूम है कि मंत्री जी कुछ आंकडें देंगे, जो उनका हमेशा का टैकनीक है, कि पहले इतने कत्ल हुए, इस साल इतने कत्ल हुए, पहले इतनी चोरियां हुईं, इस साल इतनी हुई । मुझे इन आंकड़ों से कोई मतलब नहीं है । ये आंकड़े लोगों को तसल्ली नहीं दे सकते, ये आंकड़े लोगों के मन में सिक्योरिटी नहीं ला सकते, विश्वास नहीं ला सकते । जब तक पुलिस कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठायगी, तब तक लोगों के अन्दर विश्वास नहीं आ सकता कि पुलिस उनकी रक्षा कर सकती है ।

यह सिर्फ दिल्ली का सवाल नही है । गाजियाबाद यू० पी०, हरियाणा, पंजाब, आसपास के जो गुण्डे हैं यहां आकर ठहरते हैं और दिल्ली एक ऐसा केन्द्र बन गया है जहां पर हम कह सकते हैं कि यह सेफेस्ट-हाइड-आउट हो गया है, जहां वे सुरक्षा से और आराम से रहते हैं । यहां की पोश-कालोनीज के अन्दर, डिफेन्स कालोनी और दूसरी कालोनीज में सोफेस्टिकेटेड क्राइम्ज होते हैं । वहां नेकेड-फिल्म्ज दिखाई जाती हैं, जिसके लिये एन्ट्री का 20-20 और 25-25 रुपया लिया जाता है, वहां लिकर सर्व होती है, और सब

तरह की खुराफात वहां होती है ...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : कहां होती हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : कहीं भी जाकर देख लीजिये ।

एक आतंक दिल्ली के लोगों में छा गया है । लोगों की पुलिस में विश्वास नहीं रहा है और जब हम यहां बहस उठाते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब दे देते हैं—कह देते हैं कि इसको ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे । लेकिन हालत दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है । मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जब तक कोइ ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, काम नहीं चलेगा । ये आंकड़े तो धोखा देने वाले हैं ।

मेरी अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में पिछले सप्ताह एक ही दिन में तीन कत्ल हुए । मल्का गंज, सब्जी मंडी में दो बच्चों का कत्ल हुआ । एक की उम्र 6 साल थी और दूसरे की तीन साल थी : वहां के स्कूल के चौकीदार का कत्ल किया गया - तीनों कत्ल एक ही समय में हुए—शाम के 6 बजे के लगभग और पुलिस ने उसकी एक शानदार कहानी बना दी कि ये तीनों कत्ल सोडेमी की वजह से हुए । एक मनगढ़न्त कहानी उन्होंने बनाकर पेश कर दी उन्होंने कहा है कि उसने बच्चों के साथ नाजा-यज-फेल किया और जब बच्चा बेहोश हो गया तो छोटा बच्चा वहां खेल रहा, उसको कत्ल कर दिया, उसके बाद बड़े को कत्ल किया, उस के बाद खुद फांसी लगाकर मरने की कोशिश की, जब फाँसी नहीं लगी तो छुरी से रस्सी कांट दी और फिर कौपर-सल्फेट खा लिया । इस तरह से पुलिस ने एक अजीब सी कहानी बनाकर तीनों कत्ल कैसे हुए एक्सप्लेन कर दिया ।

मेरा कहना है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय उस इलाके में जा कर देखें तो उनको मालूम होगा कि एक दिन पहले उस व्यक्ति ने जिसके बच्चे कत्ल हुए हैं, पुलिस के पास जा कर यह कहा था कि स्कूल के अन्दर गुण्डे आकर रोज शराब पीते हैं, बदमाशी होती है, इसको रोकना चाहिए । लेकिन थाने वालों ने उसकी रिपोर्ट को नहीं लिखा । सभापति जी, जब उसके दो बच्चे चले गये और वह यह कहानी सुनता है, जो पुलिस ने बनाई है, तो यह बात जखम पर नमक छिड़कने जैसी है । इस तरह की कहानी पुलिस बना सकती है, लेकिन इससे लोगों के अन्दर विश्वास आने वाला नहीं है । आज दिल्ली की पुलिस की यह हालत हो गई है कि जिस तरह से शमशान में एक पुजारी होता है, एक मुर्दा आता है, वह मंत्र पढ़ता है, सवा रुपया लेकर कह देता है कि आग लगाओ, फिर दूसरा मुर्दा आता है, उसके साथ भी वही व्यवहार करता है । फिर तीसरा आता है, उसके साथ भी वह वही व्यवहार करता है । उसके चेहरे से कोई दुख प्रकट नहीं होता है, चाहे किसी का जवान मरा हो या छोटा मरा हो, वह तो अपना काम रोटोन की तरह से करता जाता है । उसी तरह से आज दिल्ली की पुलिस पर कोई असर नहीं होता है । वे कहते हैं कि अखबार वाले तो वैसे ही शोर मचाते हैं, हाईलाइट करते हैं । जब तक मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में नहीं सोचेगें जब तक कोई काम चलने वाला नहीं है । पुलिस एक रास्ता और निकालती है । जो रोज कत्ल होते हैं और शोर मचता है तो उसपर कहा जाता है कि राजनीतिक दल गड़बड़ करते हैं । राजनीतिक नेता कुछ गुंडों को पालते हैं—यहां तक कि ले० गवर्नर ने भी यह बात कही और बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा लेकिन अखबार वालों ने कंट्राडिक्ट किया कि उन्होंने कहा है । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह उनका कवर है । दिल्ली में कोई किसी पार्टी का हो, हो सकता है इस तरह के दो केसेज हों लेकिन इस तरह कि इन्टरफियरेन्स या इस तरह की चीज नहीं होती है । केवल अपनी कमी और क्राइम्स को छिपाने के लिए इस तरह की आड़ ली जाती है और लोगों को बदनाम किया जाता है । अगर कोई ऐसा पोलिटिकल लीडर है तो उसका

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कहना पुलिस को क्यों मानना चाहिए ? उनके पास तो कानून है, ताकत है उन्हें उसको सजा देनी चाहिए। जब हमारी मीटिंग हुई ले० गवर्नर के यहाँ तो सभी पार्टी के लोगों ने कहा कि अगर ऐसा कोई हो तो पब्लिकली आप उन पार्टी के लीडर्स को बतलाइए ताकि हर एक समझ जाये कि हमारा व्यक्ति गलत काम करता है, उसको यह काम नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह केवल एक कवर है, आड़ है, अपने पापों पर पर्दा डालने के अलावा और कुछ भी नहीं है।

सभापति जी, इसके क्या कारण हैं ? अगर आप देखेंगे तो यहाँ पर बहुत करप्शन है। करप्शन का सबसे बड़ा कारण जैसा कि हाई-कोर्ट के एक जज, जो कि इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि सबसे बड़ा आर्गेनाइज्ड गैंग पुलिस है। मैं तो यह नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन यह जरूर कहूँगा कि उस आर्गेनाइज्ड गैंग के साथ दिल्ली पुलिस की एक्टिव कनाइवेन्स जरूर है। कोई थाना ऐसा नहीं है, कोई एस० एच० ओ० ऐसा नहीं है जो कि उन गुण्डों के साथ न मिला हो। एक थाने की 50 हजार रुपए से लेकर पाँच लाख रुपए तक की पर मंथ आमदनी है। रिश्वत का बाजार गरम है। आप कहेंगे कि मैं स्वीपिंग रिमार्क्स कर रहा हूँ। मेरे पास खोसला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है। मैं उसमें से कुछ अंश पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं कि करप्शन के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 489 पर लिखा है :—

> "We, therefore, see that almost every one agrees that corruption is prevalent to a very large extent in the police force among the low ranks and in a smallar measure in the higher echelons. It is not possible to say whether the constabulary is corrupt to the extent of 80 per cent or 90 per cent, but there is little doubt that, judging by the volume of complaints, it may be assumad that there is hardly a police constable or head constable or who can be said to be free from the canker of corruption; in any case, not one of them is free from the chain of public accusation and mistrust. This is a very serious state of affairs and must be rectified at all costs."

यह उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट करप्शन के बारे में है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्टस के असेट्स के बारे में जांच कराते हैं लेकिन क्या कभी आपने दिल्ली पुलिस के अधिकारियों के असेट्स के बारे में भी जाँच कराई है। मैं कहता हूं आप जांच करायें। यह ठीक है कि पूरी तफसील सामने नहीं आयेगी लेकिन कुछ चीजें जरूर सामने आयेंगी। हो सकता है उससे सरकार को कुछ लाभ हो।

तीसरा कारण यह है कि पुलिस की जो संख्या है वह बहुत कम है। यहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की यह प्राब्लम है और दूसरी तरफ तमाम डिग्निटरीज आते रहते हैं और सारी पुलिस उसमें लगी रहती है। इन्वेस्टिगेशन और डेटेक्शन के काम की तरफ पुलिस का ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है। आज निक्सन साहब आये, कल कोई दूसरा और परसों कोई तीसरा आयेगा — सारी पुलिस उस तरफ चली जायेगी और जो कत्ल के मामले की तरफ उनका ध्यान ही नहीं जायेगा। इसी कमीशन ने यह बात भी कही है कि दिल्ली में तीन डी० एस० पी० की कमी है, पाँच इंस्पेक्टर की कमी है, 202 सब इंस्पेक्टरों की कमी है, 405 हेड कांस्टेबिल्स की कमी है और 1186 कांस्टेबिल्स की कमी है। मुझे मालूम है कि आज मंत्री जी जो स्ट्रेन्थ सैंक्शन की है वह साल दो साल के बाद ही आ पायेगी। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि अगर आप दिल्ली की पुलिस को माडल पुलिस बनाना चाहते हैं तो जब तक वे लोग ट्रेन हो कर आजायं तब तक के लिए आप आस पास की राज्य सरकारों से कहिए कि इस समय यहां पर जितनी कमी है उसको वे पूरा करें।

चौथी चीज यह है कि यहाँ के जो सीनियर

आफिसर्स हैं वे फील्ड में काम नहीं करते, उनका सुपर्विजन ठीक नहीं है—वे ज्यादातर किताबों और फाइलों का ही काम करते हैं। इसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से, किस तरह से काम होता है उसके बारे में भी पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। पेज 151 पर उन्होंने कहा है :

> "The Commission during its inquiries found that in Delhi the Superintendent hardly ever supervises at the spot the investigation of a crime except in very sensational cases. The Sub Divisional Police Office supervises a few burglary and theft cases. The Superintendents spot report files are maintained by constables and Head Constables who make remarks for the Deputy Superintendent of Police to peruse. It is astonishing that this type of unauthorised and unwanted application should be a regular feature of Police work.

ये कितने डैमेजिंग रिमार्क्स हैं। समय थोड़ा है इसलिए मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, मेरा कहना यह है कि ये जो पुलिस स्टेशन हैं जबतक वे इफेक्टिव नहीं होंगे तब तक कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है। आज उनकी इमेज भी बड़ी खराब है। हर थाने वाले गुंडों के साथ मिले हुए हैं। हो सकता है कुछ आफीसर हों लेकिन कुछ न कुछ आफीसर जरूर उनके साथ मिले हुए हैं, उन्हीं की कनाइवेन्स से होता है। उनके बारे में जो इम्प्रेशन है वह भी मैं आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

> Indeed almost all the public witnesses who appeared before the commission have testified that the Police have no public image at all, people do not trust them because they are unreliable and corrupt.

सभापति जी, आखीर में मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सबसे पहले कहना यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय अभी डी० एस० पी० और गजटेड आफिसर्स को दूसरे एरियाज में ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर नीचे के आफिसर्स, एस० एच० ओ० वगैरह को भी ट्रांसफर करने की पावर लें, उनको भी दूर भेज सकें तो उससे सुविधा होगी। दूसरे, सेन्टर में जो सी० बी० आई० का मुहकमा है उसको कुछ दिनों के लिए सुपर्विजन करने के लिए लगाइए ताकि वे देखें कि ठीक तरह से रिपोर्ट दर्ज होती है या नहीं, रिश्वत कितनी है और जो रिश्वत लेते हैं उनको पकड़ करके आमने-सामने रख सकें। तीसरी चीज यह है कि आपने खोसला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर थोड़ा सा अमल किया है लेकिन ज्यादा चीजों पर अमल नहीं किया है। जबतक आप उनपर भी अमल नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। चौथी चीज यह है कि जो डेटेक्शन और इवेस्टिगेशन का स्टाफ है, उसको आप अलग कीजिए। ला ऐन्ड आर्डर और डिग्निटरीज को मेनटेन करने के लिए आप अलग करिए। इसके अलावा आप एक पुलिस कमिशनर का एपवाइन्टमेंट कीजिए। यहां पर कोई यूनिफाइड स्थारिटी नहीं है। कहीं पर डी० एस०, कहीं पर आई० जी० और कहीं पर कोई दूसरा है। अगर आप यूनिफाइड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करेंगे तो उसमें पुलिस कमिश्नर को जिम्मेदार ठहराइए। आज तो यह हालत है कि किसी थानेदार या कांस्टेबिल के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है तो वह बिना डी० एम० की पर्मीशन के नहीं हो सकता है। आप पंजाब पुलिस रूल्स में अमेंडमेंट कीजिए और जैसा बाम्बे और दूसरे बड़े शहरों में है वैसा ही यहां पर करिए। इंटेलिजेंस का एक विंग अलग करिए। क्राइम ब्रांच है लेकिन वह इंटेलिजेंस का काम नहीं करती। क्राइम के ऊपर इंटेलिजेंस करिए। अभी तो यह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के ऊपर ही करती है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

आखीर में एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूँगा कि मैं मानता हूँ कि अकेले पुलिस का यह काम नहीं है। जब तक उनके साथ पब्लिक का कोआपरेशन नहीं होगा तबतक काम होने वाला नहीं है। पब्लिक का कोआपरेशन लेने के लिए भी पुलिस को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो सोशल और दूसरे आर्गिनाइजेशन्स हैं उनका भी

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

फर्ज है कि ये जो क्राइम्स होते हैं उनके खिलाफ लोगों में जागृति पैदा करें। और पुलिस और जनता मिलकर के सरकार से पूरा सहयोग करे, इस प्रकार से अगर काम होगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसपर कुछ कंट्रोल हो सकता है। नहीं तो हालत यह हो रही है कि दिल्ली एक शिकागो बनती जा रही है और दिल्ली के लोगों पर एक आतंक छाया हुआ है, और कोई नहीं कह सकता कि सिक्योरिटी कहां तक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह समय दें और जो पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल करायें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Delhi has crime galore with about 13,488 policemen, 75 DSPs and a galaxy of many other officers with various imported gadgets. Of course, today they are all busy for Nixon. If there is a murder, 5 murders or even 20 murders all over Delhi, you will not find a single policeman to deal with that situation. They are all there to serve the old, big Master from across the seas.

We in Delhi have been spending Rs. 3.42 crores a year for 36 lakhs citizens. That works out to Rs. 9.52 per head per annum. At the same time, people are paying Rs. 20 per head per annum for so-called defence of the country. In this wonderful city, policing is wholly in the hands of the Jan Sangh Delhid Aministration.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is in the hands of the Home Ministry. Things are happening under the very nose of that Ministry. The Jan Saugh runs the Delhi administration. Here they are collaborating and watching while they criticise when such things are happening in others States. May I tell the Home Ministry and the Jan Sangh party here : Doctor, treat thyself.

Shri Jha had said that the politicians are hand in glove with the criminals. Of course, he has modified that statement later. But we are not interested in that. It is a fact. It is a good thing that it has been said. People here have known it all along.

The Home Ministry and the Jan Sangh in order to cover up these things try to find fault with others. They whip up the press. They talk about the Rabindra Sarovar incident which is nothing but a myth. In Delhi, there have been 4 murders in a day. Nobody feels secure.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : He is going through a mid-summer night's dream.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : From diplomats to girl students, none is safe. An Arab diplomat was butchered the other day. A woman administrative officer of the Brazilian embassy was murdered. There was an article in *The Statesmen* graphically describing how girls students going to schools and colleges are molested, insulted and humiliated under the very nose of the Home Ministry, though they pose themselves with such efficiency as the big watchdogs.

Minorities in the city have many things to say. They have been feeling very insecure.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Have you studied the law and order situation in West Bengal ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Thefts and burglary have touched an all time high in Delhi. According to official figures, more than 5,000 thefts and burglary cases were reported during the past six months. Property worth nearly Rs. 50,000 was stolen. Kidnapping of girls also on the increase in Delhi. During January-June this year, 158 girls were kidnapped as against 128 during the corresponding period last year. Murders and attempts to kill have also registered a sharp increase during the past few months. According to official figures, 47 murders and 55 attempts to murder were reported in Delhi during the past six months as against 43 murders and 38 attempts during the same period last year. Car thefts and illicit distillation and everything else including smuggling, racketing in foreign exchange, espionage for foreign countries and all sorts of crimes are being com-

mitted. Why ? Because the British tailored police department cannot cater to people's needs. But it know how to suppress the people. They serve the purpose of their masters. Mr. Khosla said in one of his reports :

> "Among the higher staff there is lack of Proper supervision control and discipline. This must be added to the other distressing factors."

The police misuse the power and harass innocents. When we were in Tihar Jail we were told by half a dozen persons that as soon as they came out of jail they were arrested and put back. I met a man who had been in jail twenty times in the last three years. Immediately he comes out and is in New Delhi he is caught and sent back. Their past record speaks of the Sadhu riots and the events in Connaught circus on New Year's Eve. And then this 144. When trade union people demonstrate for their living, they are repressed. The whole city is an ocean of 144. We know what atrocities they committed in the Indraprastha Estate.

When it comes to a question of tackling crime, it seems they do not move because they are hand in glove with the criminals. Mr. Khosla says that except in maintaining order during demonstrations which can be done by any trained armed force, the Delhi police have been unable to acquit themselves creditably in any aspect of real police work. They are experts in suppressing people. When we led a peaceful demonstration of unemployed boys who came all the way from Kerala, we were lodged in Tihar jail for ten days. The Minister should take note that the police force is not meant to serve the V. I. Ps and isolated Government leaders who require police protection but it must serve the people. It must not all the time devote its energy to serve the V. I. Ps or do political blackmailing and tapping of our telephones or opening of our letters. Crime is generated out of Government's wrong policies and economic measures. I say orient the police to serve the people and draw the police force on a lien basis from different States. That will perhaps solve your problem permanently. They must also stop dragging them into politics.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली की आबादी बहुत अधिक है, इसकी वजह से यहां की पुलिस पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं कर पाती । उनकी संख्या और बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये । मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूं कि यहां पुलिस कमिश्नर बहुत जल्दी बनाया जाना चाहिये । खास तौर से चूंकि दिल्ली में खर्च बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये यहां की पुलिस के जो सिपाही हैं उनके भत्ते और तनख्वाह और बढ़नी चाहिये । साथ ही जो उनकी ड्रेस है वह कम से कम और अच्छी बननी चाहिये । सारे संसार से, चाहे रूस हो, चाहे अमेरीका हो, चाहे जापान या ब्रिटेन हो, अफसरों और सिपाहियों की वर्दियां एक होती हैं । सिर्फ उन के स्टार्स थोड़े से बदल जाते हैं । लेकिन यहां के सिपाहियों की वर्दिया इतनी गन्दी हैं जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है । उनको दूर दूर जगहों से आना पड़ता है, लेकिन उनके लिये बसों का इन्तजाम नहीं है । न ही उन के रहने की कोई ठीक व्यवस्था है । उनकी कोई कल्चरल बैकग्रांउड नहीं है । इन हालत में वह कैसे काम कर सकते हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां के थानों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पोलिटिकल लोग बैठने लगे हैं । इस बात पर एक कमिशन मुकर्रर होना चाहिये कि कितने एम पीज जरा जरा से कामों में सिफारिश के लिये बैठे रहते हैं । मेट्रोपोलिटिन कौंसिल के मेम्बर भी आम तौर पर थानों में बैठे रहते हैं । जब भी हम वहां जाते हैं तब थानेदार और पुलिस वाले शिकायत करते हैं ।

यहां जो गरीब मुसलमान और हरिजन झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में एक लाख की तादाद में रहते थे उनको यहां से बीस बीस, बाइस बाइस मील दूर भेज दिया गया है । वहां उनकी रोजी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसलिये आज उन में से बहुत से लोग क्राइम्स करने लगे हैं । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यहां पर पिछले दो सालों में क्राइम्स बढ़े हैं । जो यहां का लोकल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है अगर उसने इधर ध्यान दिया होता कि जिन लोगों को वह बाहर भेज रहा

[श्री शशि भूषण]

है वह सुविधापूर्वक वहां रह सकें तो वह इस तरह की क्राइम्स की ओर न बढ़ते । यहां के सरकारी पार्क्स में देखिये, जो अदालते हैं वहाँ के पार्क्स में जाकर देखिये, छोटे छोटे बच्चों को छुरा मारना सिखलाया जाता है, लाठी चलाना सिखलाया जाता । आखिर इस तरह से वह बड़े होकर क्या करेंगे अगर ऐटमिक एज में बच्चों को छुरा चलाना सिखलाया जाय या लाठी चलाना सिखलाया जाये ? जहां बच्चों को अच्छी तालीम मिलनी चाहिये वहां यह सब कुछ होता है । इसके लिये जिम्मेदार दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है और उस में सुधार की आवश्यकता है ।

साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन थोड़ा कोआपरेट करे यहां के लोगों के साथ तो यहाँ की जनता जो चाहती है कि वालैंटरीली मदद द्वारा क्राइम कम हो, जन सहयोग से वह कम हो जायेगा, बल्कि बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगा । लेकिन कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरे जितने सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हैं उनमें रिश्वत बढ़ी है, उनमें भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है । वह रोका नहीं जा सकता, इसलिए कि राजनीति का बहुत ज्यादा दखल हो गया है । अगर उससे थोड़ी आजादी मिले, लोकल पुलिस को थोड़ी सी सांस मिले, उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था ठीक की जाय और खास तौर से सिपाहियों को मनोबल बढ़ाया जाये तो यह क्राइम कम हो जायेंगे ।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में लाकानूनी बढ़ रही है, इसके बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं होंगे । मंत्री महोदय कुछ फिगर्स बतला देंगे और कहेंगे कि क्राइम बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बढ़े । लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस तरह के क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं जो पब्लिक में होते हैं सार्वजनिक सभाओं में होते हैं । अपहरण के क्राइम बढ़ रहे हैं, जिनका आम जनता पर आतंक अधिक होता है और जिनसे लगता है कि क्रिमिनल्स का किसी को डर नहीं है । इस तरह के जो क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं दिल्ली में वह बहुत ज्यादा खतरनाक है । इसके कारण क्या हैं यह कुछ खोखला कमिशन ने बतलाया है, कुछ श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने बतलाया है । मैं उनमें अधिक नहीं जाना चाहता । जो दो मुख्य कारण हैं मैं केवल उनकी ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

एक कारण तो यह है कि दिल्ली में दो-अमली हैं । दिल्ली में ला-ऐंड आर्डर होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत है और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का इसमें किसी प्रकार का हाथ नहीं है । यह डायर की हिन्दुस्तान में 1919 में अंग्रेजों ने प्रान्तों में शुरू की । उसका परिणाम हमारे सामने आया है । आज वही परिणाम दिल्ली में हमारे सामने आ रहा है । जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं उनका पुलिस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं, कोई चेक नहीं, और न उनकी कोई परवाह करता है । जिनके हाथ में पुलिस का कंट्रोल है उनका दिल्ली की जनता के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इतना ही नहीं जो केन्द्रीय मंत्री हैं, उनमें से हर कोई चाहता है कि दिल्ली में उसकी एम्पायर बनी रहे । इस तरह के भी आम चार्जेज हैं कि उनका सम्बन्ध ऐसे बहुत से लोगों से है जो ऐन्टी-सोशल हैं । मुझे याद है 1966 में दिल्ली प्रशासन की जो पब्लिक रिलेशन्स कमेटी थी उसमें दिल्ली कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रधान, मीर मुश्ताक अहमद ने कहा था कि जिस समय हमारी आज की प्रधान मंत्री कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी की लीडर चुनी गई, उस समय जिस व्यक्ति के साथ वह खुली कार में गई वह दिल्ली का एक मशहूर गुन्डा है, और उस समय अमृत बाजार पत्रिका और स्टैन्डर्ड में उनके चित्र भी छपे थे । जब इस तरह के देश के उच्चतम मंत्री का सम्बन्ध इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति के साथ होता तो बेचारी पुलिस क्या कंट्रोल कर सकती है । मैं यहां पर खुद किसी व्यक्ति पर लांछन नहीं लगाना चाहता, मगर मीर मुश्ताक अहमद खुद, जो

कि दिल्ली कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रधान हैं, दिल्ली प्रशासन की नोटिस में यह चीज लाये थे। जब तक यह चीज चेक नहीं होगी, तब तक आप कुछ भी करते रहें, दिल्ली में ला-ऐन्ड आर्डर ठीक नहीं हो सकता।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए। यह उचित भी है क्योंकि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। आज तक दिल्ली का ला-ऐन्ड आर्डर बराबर केन्द्र के हाथ में रहा। लेकिन यह अनुभव फेल हुवा मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली का ला-ऐन्ड आर्डर ट्रांसफर करना चाहिए दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हाथ में। मगर मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि चूंकि यहां पर एम्बैसीज हैं, और दूसरी चीजें हैं इसलिए वह अधिकार अपने हाथ में रक्खें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का जो इलाका है, जहां पर एम्बैसीज वगैरह हैं वहां पर वह अपना एस० पी० रख सकते हैं, कुछ और अपना अधिकार रख सकते हैं, लेकिन बाकी भाग, जिसकी आबादी 40-50 लाख है और जम्मू और काश्मीर की आबादी से या हिमाचल प्रदेश की आबादी से ज्यादा है, का ला ऐन्ड आर्डर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हवाले करना चाहिए, ताकि जो आम जनता के नुमाइन्दे हैं, जो जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह हैं वह उसके बारे में कुछ कर पायें। अन्यथा यह दो अमली चलती रहेगी और यहाँ की लाकानूनी बढ़ती रहेगी।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman Sir, Delhi is the centre of the Ram Rajya of our friends. It is supposed to be the place from where we have to spread our policies. What is the position of Delhi? It has been already pictured by my hon. friends who run the Delhi Administration now.

Sir, too many cooks spoil the broth. This is a famous proverb. There is the usual quarrel between the Jan Sangh Administration and the Central Government to have the police control in this capital city of our country. Because of this quarrel the citizens of this city, who constitute the third party, are suffering.

I think the hon. Minister has received many complaints in this regard. I want to invite his particular attention to this fact that in a South Indian colony near Moti Bagh there is a regular illicit liquor manufacturing centre which is now governed under the sanctity of prohibition, a policy for which Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life and left a slogan on his friends. It is continuously being run with the co-operation and in collusion with the so-called police officers in the capital city of Delhi. The residents there have said that this should be stopped as otherwise there may be innumerable murders. The hon. Minister received such a complaint and the next morning there was a murder of a teen-aged boy. Till this day not even an iota of effort has been made by the Delhi Police to investigate it and see that relief the given to the people there. Why should there be this police if they cannot protect the people? Are they meant only to safeguard the ministers and carry their articles.

I would like to bring a very recent incident to the notice of the hon. Minister. In 'I' Block in Sarojini Nagar the wife of one of the employees of Lok Sabha Secretariat was sitting just in front of her quarter. An attempt was made by someone who came in a car to remove her necklace. This kind of daylight robbery is allowed under the misrule or inefficient rule of the Delhi Police, whoever may be the person concerned. The law and order situation in the capital is very bad. Because of this quarrel between the two administrative organs the people are feeling a sense of insecurity. Law and order in the capital has been completely paralysed.

These are the instances. We may quote innumerable cases but I want to suggest only a few points. My hon. friend has made the point that they are not properly clothed and equipped. They have been sufficiently provided with. Many quarters have been provided to them. Many buildings have been constructed. Police officers are getting a lot of bribery and they are well off economically.

My first suggestion in that there should be a uniform system of registering cases, of taking cognisance of them and then saying whether there is a cognisable case or whether there is material for the case or other-

[Shri N. Shivappa]

wise. The police officers do not at all care to take cognisance of it when a public man goes to lodge a complaint. So, the Minister should instruct the police officials to take cognisance of cases and then to gather evidence or material and seek the co-operation of the public. How can public co-operation come if police officers do not care to register cases even ?

Then, the highest man in Delhi Police administration is going to be a Delhi man and Delhi Police officials will not be transferred to other places. This gives them the determination that whatever wrong they may commit they will be happy in the capital city with all their luxury and bribery earnings. They should be changed and transferred from this place to other places. Any intelligent man in this country should be appointed to the highest post of authority in the Delhi Police administration irrespective of whether he comes from here or somewhere outside Delhi. Are they here only to construct bungalows ? There was an incident when one Mehta was the IG Police here. He had given instructions that nobody should enter his premises. If there is a good man in Madras or Bengalore, let him be put as IG of this place. Why should there be this parochial and disintegrating attitude that only Delhi people should enjoy the privilege that no police officer from here would go to other places ? This order should be changed.

Police administration is a State subject. Why is the Centre keeping it with itself ? The Central Government has got the military and other capacities to protect embassies and so many other dignitaries and VIPs. So far as the common man's administration is concerned, it is a State subject. The Government must decide and see that the police administration is handed over to the State administration. When the Jana Sangh says this, it may be parochial, but when we people also say that, it must be taken into consideration. I hope, the hon. Minister will concede this.

It is a very important subject and there are many suggestions that I want to make. Please give me two minutes just to make suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please finish your speech now. There are many speakers from different parties.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : So far as lodging of complaints is concerned I want that education for lodging complaints should be started by the police. If I take a complaint to the police station, I will write it in my own language and I do not know law. So, there should be an education campaign by the Police Department to educate people on how to lodge complaints in a particular language, whether Hindi or English. If a police officer receives a complaint, he says that it is a bogus complaint and throws it in the waste paper basket. So, let there be education for the poor and the innocent people who do not know how to lodge a complaint. The question of investigation requires the technique of a police official, so to seek co-operation from the public let there be a system of education.

I have so many other suggestions to make which are very valuable, But in the interest of the public and the nation, it is high time that the Minister put his concrete inclination to see that some change is brought about both in the administration and other thing and clear out the abhorrence in the mind of the public and at least get a good name in the interest of the nation though not in the interest of his party.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ज्यादा समय न लें । बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य थोड़ा-थोड़ा समय लें, तो काफी माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने का अवसर मिल सकता है ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : चेयर मैन साहब, टाइम बढ़ाना पड़ेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम को नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने चिट्ठी लिखकर दी हुई है । क्या मुझे बुलाया जायेगा या नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अभी अपनी सीट पर नहीं थे । इसलिये मैंने श्री

बाजपेयी को बुला लिया। अब उन्हें बाद में मौका दिया जायेगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : दो मिनट मुझे भी दिये जायें।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : थोड़ा टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : चेयरमैन साहब, थोड़ा टाइम तो बढ़ाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : श्री कुण्डू।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Unless you extend time, how can you accommodate them ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will adjust that but I am not going to extend the time.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have discussed this matter many times in this House. Whenever we want certain things to be done on the basis of the khosla reports submitted, the Government has come out with a positive a positive denial. The question is in what attittude you are going to see the police administration. That is the moot point here.

The British people used police as an implement of coercion. The British people equipped police only with *danda*. When they thought of having a *daddaraj*, they utilised the police. With the change of times, we have never given new orientation, a new outlook, to the police administration. The British people kept the police at the lowest income level because they did not bother about its utility to Seciety. They somehow through training inculcated all animal instincts. Whenever they wanted them to open fire and use *lathis*, the police force was trained to oblige them.

In the last twenty years, the police force have not basically changed. Before we go into all the problems, we would like to analyse the type of crimes. Particularly, in big cities like Delhi, there are different types of crimes. One type of crimes is a psychological phenomenon, the crimes committed by the affluent section of the society and the sons of the affluent fathers and mothers. They pick up such hobbies which make them indulge in a spree of vulgarisation. Then, there is another type of crimes performed by the habitual offenders, foreign exchange racketeers and such other offenders. There are other type of crimes which take place behind the screen in the darkness of the night. To study these things, to understand these problems and to meet these challenges, some sort, of basic capacity is necessary. Training is necessary. Lot of education is necessary ; a better quality police force is necessary. The Khosla Commission has said that. Can you ever think of semi-illiterate constable getting Rs. 70 to understand all these things ? It is impossible : You want to entrust law and order problem in city like Delhi to a constable who gets Rs. 70 or so ? The Khosla Commission has said that Rs. 125 should be minimum wage for constables. The minimum wage of workers in factories in Delhi is Rs. 230. The Government is not prepared to accept the recommendation. Unless you go into basic things, you cannot achieve anything.

There are two aspects of the Khosla Commission Report. One aspect deals with the emoluments of the police. Another aspect is how the deficiency in the police administration could be rectified. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister. These things could be sorted out in two days. Give me police administration and in two days I will set it all right. You sit with the police officers and others and see whether you can square out the deficiency which has been pointed here. Khosla Commission says there is no structural integration. Nobody knows who is the master in the police administration. You can set it right in one day. You can make the Commissioner or somebady responsible for the entire department. Nobody knows who is to obey whose command.

The Commission has said that there is no proper system for prosecution, investigation beat and patrol. You can set right things in one day. They have also said that there is frustration in the mind of the police. I will read out these lines. This is basically

[Shri N. Kundu]

a psychological matter. The Khosla Commission says :

> "The policeman feels frustracted and disturbed when he finds that he cannot afford to see any cultural show, cannot buy luxury goods, cannot pay for a good meal though the hotels serve delicious dishes. This works on his mind and demoralises him. He cannot afford to enjoy many of the pleasures which the City of Delhi provides for its inhabitants."

I do not say that you should give him all these luxuries. But you should at least train him to meet the challenges coming from an affluent society. The policemen in the rural side have to work even without shoes. The Khosla Commission says that you have not provided him with special training to have the orientation to meet these new challenges. Why don't you provide this ?

Hundreds of policemen are being harassed because of the past strike. They are dragged to Court as prosecutions goes on. I would ask the hon. Minister to be a little more generous to them and not be petty. They have been sufficiently harassed. This itself has been a type of punishment. I would request the Minister to take back, withdrawume those cases. He may also please implement the emoltants recommended by the Khosla Commission. He may also settle the other deficiencies, which have been pointed out here and can report in two days that he has done it.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में जुर्म बढ़ने के कारणों पर सोचते समय मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह यह जरूर सोचें कि दिल्ली दो हैं—एक नई दिल्ली है और एक पुरानी दिल्ली है। पुरानी दिल्ली में रिक्शे चलते हैं, जामा मस्जिद के पास 20 पैसे देकर आदमी चारपाई पाता है और सो लेता है, ऐसे ही सड़क पर और फुट पाथ पर भी सोता है और इधर नई दिल्ली में फव्वारे बनते हैं। तो जहाँ इंसान की जिन्दगी, रहनसहन और खानपान में इतना बड़ा फर्क होगा वहाँ जुर्म और कत्ल होंगे ही। ऐसे तो नई दिल्ली में भी कत्ल होते हैं लेकिन वह रक्तहीन कत्ल होते हैं जैसे मोरार जी भाई का कत्ल हो गया, सांस चलती रही, काम रुक गया, नाम हट गया। मेनन साहब का भी कभी कत्ल हो गया था। इधर दौलत के लिए और गद्दी के लिए क़त्ल होते हैं और उधर छोटी-छोटी बातों पर, मामूली चीज पर, जेबकटी के सवाल पर झगड़े हो जाया करते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि अगर दिल्ली से जुर्म और कत्ल हटाना है तो यह बात वह अपने दिमाग में रखें कि सारी दिल्ली को नई और पुरानी के नाम से न पुकार कर एक दिल्ली बनाएं। ऐसे ही इन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को भी बांटा है। कहीं हजरतगंज के नाम पर, कहीं सिविल लाइन के नाम पर, कहीं माल रोड के नाम पर, कहीं चौपाटी और चौरंगी के नाम पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान के शहरों के दो हिस्सों में बांटा है। इंसान की जिन्दगी में फर्क आया है और जिन्दगी में फर्क आने के साथ-साथ इंसान की जिन्दगी की कीमत में भी फर्क आपने किया है। आज दिल्ली में आप देखिए निक्सन साहब आए हैं। जगह जगह बल्लियां गड़ी है। मंत्री लोग हमारे चलते हैं, पुलिस वाला खड़ा हो जाता है और दूसरी तरफ साधारण आदमी सड़क पर चलता है और कोई पीछे से छुरा मार देता है, वह दम तोड देता है। तो यह जो जुर्म बढ़ते हैं इसमें एक तिगड्डा काम करता है, त्रिकोण होता है गुण्डों का, प्रशासन का और अमीरों का। यह तीनों मिले जुले रहते हैं। यहां के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने कहा है कि राजनैतिक लोग भी इसमें हिस्सा लिया करते हैं या गुन्डों को प्रश्रय दिया करते हैं। मैं झां साहब के बारे में ज्यादा तो नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। यह हमारे इलाहाबाद के रहने वाले हैं। एक दिन मैं इनके घर के मुहल्ले से आ रहा था। मैं नहीं जानता था कि यह कहां रहते हैं। जार्ज टाउन में वैसे यह रहते हैं। उधर मैं रिक्शे से चला आ रहा था तो वहां पर देखा कि पुलिस के सिपाही खाकी वर्दी में एक मकान की चहारदीवारी बना रहे थे। मैंने एक लड़के

से पूछा कि यह किसका घर है तो उसने बताया कि दिल्ली के किसी मालिक का घर है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का भी घर इलाहाबाद में है। मैं जानता हूं कि उनके घर में पुलिस का सिपाही नहीं रहता। जब वह जाती हैं तो रहता है। लेकिन जो आदमी अपने ओहदे का इस्तेमाल करता है अपने घर की चहारदीवारी बनाने के लिए, उसमें पुलिस के सिपाही से काम लेता है तो उसको पुलिस का सिपाही जनता से घूस लेगा ही, इसमें कोई बहस की बात नहीं है क्योंकि खिसकाव तो ऊपर से ही होता है। ऐसी हालत में मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा केवल दो तीन बातों के लिए। (1) आप इस बात के लिए यहां गृह मंत्री साहब से कहिए, मैं शुक्ला जी से खास तौर से कहूंगा क्योंकि जो मैंने रक्तहीन हत्या की बात कही थी, मुझे डर है कि पन्द्रह बीस दिन के बाद इनके बड़े मंत्री जी चव्हाण साहब की भी हत्या होगी···

सभापति महोदय : इससे इस बात का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है···(**व्यवधान**)···

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इसलिए मैं इनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह खास तौर से दोनों दिल्ली को एक करें और इसके साथ-साथ कुछ अफसरों के लिए एक संहिता बनाए कि अगर पांच हत्याएं होती हैं या एक बार दंगा होता है तो जो सबसे बड़ा अधिकारी होगा चाहे वह पुलिस कप्तान हो या जिलाधीश हो, उसके कैरेक्टर रोल में वैड एन्ट्री बिना कुछ सोचे ही दे दी जायगी क्योंकि आखिर कलेक्टर और कप्तान होते किस लिए हैं। जुर्म रोकने के लिए ही तो होते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर ऐसा कुछ नहीं होता। दिल्ली में हर साल प्रशासन में हम देखते हैं कि जुर्म बढ़ते हैं और जुर्म बढ़ने के बाद यहां का लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर बंगाल का गवर्नर बनाकर भेज दिया जाता है। कई बार यह भी हुआ है। इसलिए एक संहिता द्वारा कहीं न कहीं यह रोक अफसरों के लिए लगाइए।

दूसरी बात मैं अर्ज करूंगा मंत्रियों से कि पुलिस का विकेन्द्रीकरण करें। जो जिला परिषदें हों या कारपोरेशन हों शहरों के अन्दर उनके हाथ में आर्म्ड पुलिस को तो मैं नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन साधारण पुलिस दे देनी चाहिए ताकी मुकामी तौर पर उसका इस्तेमाल जो मुकामी तौर पर वोट लेकर आते हैं वह लोग कर सकें। इसके साथ-साथ मैं इनसे कहूंगा, मैंने अभी एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी – केवल दिल्ली की बात नहीं है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान की बात है, उसमें मैंने बताया कि एक चार साल का बच्चा कत्ल कर दिया गया एक देवी के मन्दिर में। उसमें मैंने उनको लिखा कि एक थाने के अन्दर पुलिस ने एक आदमी को ले जाकर कत्ल कर दिया। फिर मैंने लिखा कि इस तरह की घटनाएं लगातार हो रही हैं अभी आप अखबारों में पढ़े होंगे...**

सभापति महोदय : यह बात रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायगी।···(**व्यवधान**)···यह प्रान्त की चीज है, यह चीज रेकर्ड में नहीं जायगी।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): यह अखबार में आया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं किसी प्रान्त का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। मैं जनरल बता रहा हूं···

सभापति महोदय : आप दिल्ली की बात कह रहे हैं, दिल्ली की बात कीजिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इन सवालों पर मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि यह प्रान्त का विषय है लेकिन जहां तक इन्सान की जिन्दगी का और कत्ल का सवाल है, मैं यही सिफारिश करूंगा मंत्री जी से और आप से भी कहूंगा, इस सदन से भी कहूंगा कि इंसान की जिन्दगी जहां जा रही हो वहां वह किसी सूबे का, किसी जिले का विषय नहीं होना चाहिए, वह केन्द्र का विषय होना चाहिए।

** Not recorded.

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

इसके साथ-साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह नई और पुरानी इन दो व्यवस्थाओं को एक साथ बदलने की बात करेंगे तो यह कहीं जाकर दिल्ली का जुर्म खत्म कर सकेंगे।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I came to Delhi in 1950 as security prisoner. Again I came here in 1954 for my party meeting—then I was staying in South Avenue. Then I did not come across any news in papers about murders and theft like these years. Now when I have come here in 1967—as M. P., daily I am reading news about murders, burglary, thefts, kidnapping going on. Shrimati Naidu, wife of an air force officer, who was missing sometime ago is still untraced. In 1967, one women from UP came here with her family and met Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, complaining that her daughter had been taken away from near about Delhi and was not traced. Today I have read a report in the press that in Pusa Road a necklace was snatched away. We have read in the *Statesman* about girl students going to school or college being molested and insulted by young boys or goondas. I fail to understand all these things. The political administration here is under the Jan Sangh. Why do they not openly condemn these things ?

18 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We have done it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Here the Lt. Governor has come out with a statement that some influential political parties are sheltering these goondas. Who are they in Delhi ? Certainly not the Communist Party, certainly not the Congress. It is certainly the Jan Sangh.

SHRI RABI RAY : And Congress.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Who is controlling the police ? Shukla Sahib. Law and order is not within the province of the Delhi Administration. But for their political purposes, they may be sheltering goondas. Both these parties may be doing this. So both are uniting to murder citizens of Delhi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : both should be hanged.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : Some ways and means should be found out to put an end to this situation immediately. It should be the responsibility of the ruling party in the Territory as well as that of the Government of India to do that.

Shri Kundu mentioned that in the last one year 3,000 cases of policemen are pending. More than 500 policemen have already been suspended or dismissed. Here there is a Police Karmachari Sangh. If ordinary policemen are not taken into confidence by the administration, how can one official or two inspectors or sub-inspectors go and control these criminals ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That would do. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar.

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार (गुड़गांव) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अपने दोस्तों के सामने चार बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् 47 की दिल्ली से सन 69 की दिल्ली बिलकुल मुखतकलिफ हो गई है, दुनिया भर के मोअज्जीन यहाँ आते हैं, मेहमान आते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान भर के एजिटेशन्ज यहाँ चलते हैं —यह बात आपको अपने सामने रखनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात—दिल्ली की आबादी इतनी ज्यादा हो गई है, मुखतलफ प्रदेशों के लोग यहाँ आकर बस गये हैं, उनकी निगहबानी करना काफी मुश्किल हो गया है। तीसरी बात—एक हजार के करीब पुलिस वालों को इन्होंने इसलिए डिस्मिस कर दिया था कि उन्होंने यूनियन बना ली थी, उनको इन्होंने रिएप्वाइन्ट नहीं किया और चौथी बात—पुलिसवालों को जो इस वक्त मिल रहा है, वह हरियाणा, पंजाब से कहीं कम मिल रहा है। ये चार बातें सामने आ जायें तो कत्ल और गुन्डा-परवरी की जो बात सामने आई है उस पर गौर किया जा सकता है।

सबसे पहली बात मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके ऊपर इनको गुस्सा आया था, जिनको डिस्मिस किया था, उनको बहाल

कर दें और हरियाणा और पंजाब के मुताबिक यहां की पुलिस की तनखाहें कर दें, पुलिस की तादाद को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ायें, इसलिए कि इनकी जिम्मेदारी बहुत बढ़ गई है तब यह मसला हल हो सकता है - मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूँ कि पुलिस सेन्टर के कब्जे में न रहे । यहाँ कि पुलिस सेन्टर के कब्जे में ही रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन सेन्टर को अपनी कामयाबी दिखानी चाहिए ताकि मेरा जो ख्याल रहा है कि तमाम स्टेटों में सिर्फ एक रिजनल कमेटी या एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई जाय और तमाम मुल्क का ला एण्ड-आर्डर सेन्टर के हाथ में रहे- वह पूरा हो सके । मैं शरमिन्दा हूँ कि हमारी यूनियन सरकार इसमें कामयाब नहीं हुई । में इसमें किसी की बदनीयती नहीं समझता, न जनसंघ को इल्जाम देता हूँ और न कम्यूनिस्टों को देता हूँ, न कांग्रेस को देता हूँ । मैंने अपनी बदकिस्मती का रोना भी नहीं रोया है । बासू जी पकड़े गए तो यहीं रहे, लेकिन एक मुसलमान पकड़ा गया, मस्जिद के मामले में तो उसको चार महीने के लिए अम्बाला जेल में भेज दिया गया । जैसे इनकी इच्छा हो करें, मुसलमान के साथ एक सलूक करें और बासू के साथ दूसरा करें—इन की मर्जी ।

[शरी عبدالغفی ڈار (گڑگانوں) : चेयरमैन साहब मैं अपने दोस्तों के सामने चार बातें रखना चाहता हूँ—१९४७ की दिल्ली से १९६९ की दिल्ली बिल्कुल मुख्तलिफ हो गई है - दुनिया भर के अजनबी यहाँ आते हैं - मेहमान आते हैं - हिन्दुस्तान भर के एजीटेशन यहाँ चलते हैं - ये बात आपको अपने सामने रखनी चाहिए - दूसरी बात - दिल्ली की आबादी इतनी ज्यादा होगई है, मुख्तलिफ पार्टियों के लोग यहाँ आकर बस गए हैं, उनकी निगहबानी करना काफी मुश्किल हो गया है - तीसरी बात—एक हजार के करीब पुलिस वालों को उनहों ने इस लिए डिसमिस कर दिया था कि उन्हों ने यूनियन बना ली थी, उनको उनहों ने री इण्टैट नहीं किया - और चौथी बात—पुलिस वालों को जो इस वक्त मिल रहा है वह हरियाणा, पंजाब से कहीं कम मिल रहा है - ये चार बातें सामने आजाती तो कत्ल और गंडा गर्दी की जो बात सामने आई है उस पर गौर किया जा सकता है -

सब से पहली बात—मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जबसे उपर उनको गुस्सा आया था, जबको कसम किया था उनको बहाल कर दें और हरियाणा और पंजाब के मुताबिक यहाँ की पुलिस की तनखाहें कर दें - पुलिस की तादाद को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ायें, इसलिए कि इनकी जिम्मेदारी बहुत बढ़ गई है तब यह मसला हल हो सकता है - मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूँ कि पुलिस सेन्टर के कब्जे में न रहे । यहाँ कि पुलिस सेन्टर के कब्जे में ही रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन सेन्टर को अपनी कामयाबी दिखानी चाहिए ताकि मेरा जो ख्याल रहा है कि तमाम स्टेटों में सिर्फ एक रिजनल कमेटी या एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई जाय और तमाम मुल्क का ला एण्ड-आर्डर सेन्टर के हाथ में रहे- वह पूरा हो सके । मैं शरमिन्दा हूँ कि हमारी यूनियन सरकार इसमें कामयाब नहीं हुई । में इसमें किसी की बदनीयती नहीं समझता, न जनसंघ को इल्जाम देता हूँ और न कम्यूनिस्टों को देता हूँ, न कांग्रेस को देता हूँ । मैंने अपनी बदकिस्मती का रोना भी नहीं रोया है । बासू जी पकड़े गए तो यहीं रहे, लेकिन एक मुसलमान पकड़ा गया, मस्जिद के मामले में तो उसको चार महीने के लिए अम्बाला जेल में भेज दिया गया । जैसे इनकी इच्छा हो करें, मुसलमान के साथ एक सलूक करें और बासू के साथ दूसरा करें—इन की मर्जी ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, एक बात तो मैं इस वास्ते कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पुलिस के जितने आदमी हैं, उनमें से 95 फीसदी हरियाणा के हैं । मैं कई

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

दफा कह चुका हूं—चव्हाण साहब से भी और मिनिस्टर साहब से भी वह जो तलवार लटक रही है उनकी गरदन पर, आखिर उसकी हद होती है। उन्होंने गलती की थी उनका सिर्फ इतना कुसूर था कि उन्होंने जलूस निकाला था, लेकिन तीन साल से उनके मुकदमें लटक रहें हैं। सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं, आप भी एक बहुत पुराने इन्कलाबी रहे हैं तीन साल तक किसी गरीब आदमी को मुकदमें में फंसाये रखना अदालत में जाना, पुलिस की हाजिरी देना कितनी दिक्कत की बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके साथ अब कुछ हमदर्दाना सुलूक करें। अगर उन आदमियों को पुलिस में नहीं रखना है तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट में एम्पनाय कर दें। इसको डिस्प्लिन और प्रेस्टिज का सवाल न बनाये। मैं हाथ जोड़कर गवर्नमेंट से इल्तजा से करना चाहता हूं—3 हजार आदमी हैं, उनके साथ कई हजार का कुन्बा है।

दूसरी बात—हरियाणा के आदमियों को जब पुलिस में भरती नहीं किया जा रहा है। जितने पहले किए जाते थे, उससे बहुत कम किया जा रहा है। यह मेरी शिकायत है। जय जवान और जय किसान वाले लोग, जिनकी बहादुरी से चीन और पाकिस्तान भी खौफ खाते हैं, उनके सपूतों को, रिश्तेदारों को पुलिस में भरती न करना एक डिस्क्रीमिनेशन है। तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यहां पर दिल्ली में जो सेटअप है वह बड़ा अजीब है—कारपोरेशन कमेटी, डी० डी० ए० और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि है क्या ? यह चूं चूं का मुरब्बा है। इससे मैं मुत्तफिक नहीं हूं। आखिर यह कंफ्यूजन क्यों है ? इस मुल्क में और भी सेन्ट्रल टेरिटरीज हैं, आखिर वही चीज दिल्ली के साथ भी क्यों नहीं है। फिर दिल्ली के साथ देहात भी हैं, दो तीन बड़ी बड़ी तहसीलें भी हैं, आखिर उनका कारपोरेशन से क्या सम्बन्ध हो सकता है। इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। आप दिल्ली के लिए आराम से बैठ कर किसी सेटअप की तजवीज करें जैसे कि आप हिमाचल प्रदेश को फुल स्टेटहुड देने जा रहे हैं—बी या सी क्लास जो भी बनाने वाले हैं उसमें पूरी पावर्स दीजिए आप इनके ऊपर इन बातों को भी छोड़िए, आपने अपने ऊपर की सारी जिम्मेदारी क्यों ले रखी है। ये लोग तो कुछ करते नहीं हैं। तबेले की बला बंदर के सिर डालिए। वैसे यहां पर क्राइम का इंसिडेंस कम है। लेकिन आप सब कुछ इनके ऊपर ही डालिए। अगर ये नहीं करेंगे तो पब्लिक इनको उठाकर फेंक देगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के लिए भी फुल स्टेटहुड हो। जैसे कि आपने त्रिपुरा, मनीपुर, गोवा में कर रक्खा है उसी तरह से यहां पर भी कीजिए। मैं समझता हूं मन्त्री जी मेरी तजवीज पर गौर करेंगे।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले (चांदनी चौक) : मैं केवल एक बात मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कटरा नील में रानी टंडन की जो मौत हुई, 8 जून को शादी हुई और 14 जून को लाश उसके बाप के सुपुर्द कर दी गई, मैंने इस में मन्त्री जी को दो पत्र लिखे हैं, अखबारों की बारे कटिंग भी भेजी है, उपराज्यपाल महोदय को भी लिखकर दिया, उनकी चिट्ठी मेरे पास है कि सी० बी० आई० को केस देने में उन्हें कोई एतराज नहीं है तो क्या मन्त्री जी का विचार इस केस को सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द करने का है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं रणधीर सिंह जी का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस के जितने भी कर्मचारी सस्पेन्डेड या डिस्चार्ज्ड हैं, उनको काफी अरसा हो गया है, उनको फौरन वापिस लिया जाये ताकि ला एण्ड आर्डर को ठीक करने में काफी मदद मिल सके। वे इस देश के सच्चे सिपाही हैं—जो अपने डिमांड के लिए लड़ सकते हैं वे देश के लिए भी लड़ सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Delhi Police does not have a very long history of its own, and as hon. Members know, Delhi grew from a small city of 3½ lakh people, in 22 years, to a sprawling city of 36 lakhs of people. The population of Delhi is increasing day by day. If you compare the incidence of crime in Delhi per lakh of population it can be easily proved that the incidence of crime in Delhi is much less than in many other big cities of the country, (*Interruption*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have got the official figures, but I do agree with Shri Kanwar lall Gupta. I do not want to quote statistics, because that is not the way of conveying our idea or even convincing the people. The people must be convinced by the action or by the very results that the Delhi Police shows. I do not want to convince people by statistics, but I am merely mentioning that it is not a question of Delhi Police being inefficient or Delhi Police being a particularly corrupt police force. But this is a peculiar condition, a queer condition of Delhi, which has brought about this kind of situation here.

Now, Sir, if we analyse the problems we can see many things. First of all, there is the composition of the force. It has no cadre of its own as most of the police forces in this country have. This police force has grown mostly by deputation, by people coming from various police cadres like those of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab-Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and other adjoining territories. They would do their work here, whether good, bad or indifferent, and they will go back. They had no roots here and they did not belong to this cadre. They did not consider themselves as members of the Delhi police force. This was one of the complicating factors.

I am mentioning some of the difficulties which have come in the way of proper functioning of this force. I would say that there should be no wholesale condemation of any force. There are all kinds of people. There are bad people and there are good people, there are good workers and there are bad workers, there are good officers and there are bad officers. But to say that the entire force is corrupt, is inefficient and not working properly is not correct.

AN HON. MEMBER : Most of them.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Not even most of them. We find that the misdeeds get a good deal of prominence, which is normal in human nature and human affairs, and good deeds generally do not get prominent display either in news or in publicity. Quite a lot of good things are done by the Delhi police personnal, but they would never find a place in publicity because they are expected to do that and nobody thinks these have any news value. If something wrong happens it finds a place in news. I am not saying that wrong things do not happen. What I say is that wholesale condemnation which some hon. Member have made is not proper and is not conducive to the proper working of any force. It will demoralise even the good workers in the force.

I would request hon. Members to realise the tremendous difficulties faced by the ordinary constables, the vulnerable positions in which they are placed and the difficult situations in which they are called upon to discharge their duties. If you consider the conditions under which the Delhi constables, head constables, Assistant sub-inspectors and even sub-inspectors work and are required to discharge their duties you will find that lots of people who blame these people for not doing their work properly will be more sympathetic when they know that these people have been trying to discharge their duties in a very good manner, in a conscientious manner and under very difficult circumstances when they are particularly faced with a hostile public opinion, which is a legacy of history to begin with and which is again due to the kind of atmosphere that prevails. It is no individual's fault. Even if an honest individual in the Delhi police force wants to work honestly everybody suspects him and nobody gives him any cooperation. He is therefore forced to do things which he may not like to do. I am not saying that whatever they do is right or there are no faults, but this aspect of an ordinary worker in the Delhi police force must always be taken into account when you are judging the performance of the police force here.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

For the first time, Sir, when the Khosala Commission was appointed all these difficulties of the lower staff of the Delhi police force were taken into account, analysed in a proper manner and a series of recommendations have been made. These recommendations have a large amount of financial implications and other implications also. With a great deal of effort we have scrutinised all the recommendations that they have made. We have implemented a good many of them and we are going to implement most of the remaining ones. But it is going to take a little time.

As I said earlier, before the Khosla Commission was appointed I do not think there were any systematic or scientific attempts to analyse the working conditions, the situation that the Delhi policeman faces and the peculiar conditions that are obtaining in Delhi. Nothing of this kind of thinking was done. Now it has been done. We have got an expert committee's report with us. That report has been analysed. About most of its recommendations we have taken decisions and those recommendations are under implementation. The effect of their implementation will be obvious after some time. Overnight this kind of a situation cannot be improved.

In big cities where there is a large history of police functioning, like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore etc., if you see the statistics you will find that conditions are worse than they are in Delhi. Still, without deriving any consolation from such statistics I would say that there is a lot of room for improvement here. We have to improve not only in techniques but also in organisation, equipment etc. We have also to improve in the working as many hon. Members mentioned.

There are peculiar problems in Delhi which no other capital city faces, like the visit of international dignitaries very frequently, a large amount of international population in this city and this being the seat of power many other things come along with the seat of power. Many businessmen and all kinds of people come here for work and many things happen. This Union territory is surrounded by four or five big States. Also, all kinds of criminals come and go without any check. Delhi being a Union territory, we have seen that inter-State gangs of criminals operate here and go over to adjoining States to escape the punishment of law. Take, for example, the car or scooter thieves. If such thieves steel a car in Lucknow or Patna, they will take a little time before they can get out of the State boundary but if here some such kind of theft takes place, the thief can go out of the Union territory between 20 to 30 minutes. Then it becomes a very complicated process to nab them. I am only pointing out the difficulties that are being faced here.

About corruption I would not say that there is no corruption in the Delhi police force. Corruption does axisl but it should be our duty not to play up this kind of corruption and generalise and say that every body is corrupt. We have known instances of very honest policemen right from the constable's rank up to the higher ranks who have been working devotedly and are trying to serve the people to best of their ability. But there are others also who are spoiling the atmosphere and give the impression to us that the police force is corrupt.

To find out the real malady and what we can do about it, we entrusted a sample study to the CBI. They took three or four police stations of Delhi as a sample study, studied them for a few months and have given us a report. We are analysing that report and on the basis of that report we will take some action to improve the working and to reduce the chances of corruption.

The Khosla Commission has also given some suggestions and hon. Members also have given some useful suggestions. As a matter of fact, a good many of the suggestions that Kanwarlal ji has given are already under our consideration. We will definitely consider them and see how soon they can be implemented.

As far as the question of transfer of officers is concerned, I have already explained that because this cadre is a completely independent cadre, particularly the subordinate police officials, we have found it difficult to transfer them to other Union territories. As a matter of fact, I do not find it a very appealing proposition to transfer one corrupt officer from here to another territory, because this is no punish-

ment, this is no remedy. As a matter of fact, if a man is corrupt here, he may go to a far-flung Union territory like Pondicherry or Goa and practise corruption there. This is, really speaking, no solution to corruption. For that, we will have to devise a system by which we can nab them and punish them so that they do not indulge in corrupt practices. If anybody indulges in corrupt practices, he should be punished properly. That is the only way of doing it...(*Interruptions*) I have no time ; I am not yielding. I am trying to cover as many points as possible. We are thinking in what way we can handle this question of subordinate police officers, whether we can make their jobs transferable and, if it can be made transferable, whether it will really help us to check their working in a proper manner or check corruption in their ranks. If we can do so, then we shall consider how we can do it.

Some hon. Members mentioned the case of discharged policemen. This matter has been discussed in the House very many times. It is not a question of taking any hard line. It is a question of maintaining discipline in the courts where discipline is of the utmost value. Therefore, we have made it clear here many times that it will not be possible to reopen that case and we can do nothing about these people who have been discharged from their duties, for their work. As far as the question of disposal of cases is concerned, the cases can be disposed of if there are no obstructions. But if people go to High Courts and other courts and get writ petitions and stay orders, then naturally the cases are prolonged.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Have mercy on them....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : All that can be considered after the cases are over. But before the cases are over, how can we consider anything like that. They should not try to obstruct the legal proceedings...(*Interruptions*) I am sorry I am not in a position to oblige any of these people. I am not yielding.

I have already clarified that matter where the Lt. Governor was reported to have said that some politicians are harbouring goondas in this Union territory and that they get encouragement from politicians. I have already clarified the matter in the other House. Here, I will briefly say that the Lt. Governor was misquoted ; he has also indicated what he actually said that the criminals here are trying to browbeat the law and order...(*Interruptions*) And they say they have the protection of the politicians here. I am sorry Mr. Madhok mentioned the Prime Minister's name...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I mentioned, not on my authority, on the authority of Mir Mustaq Ahmed. You enquire from that authority.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am not aware of what Mir Sahib said. But whosoever may have said, it is a common knowledge that anybody, not only in this country but in any country, can go and see the Prime Minister and they can sometimes take photographers and have themselves photographed like that. That is not the responsibility of the Prime Minister as to who gets photographed with her. To say that somebody has got photographed with her and that is why he has got protection is a travesty of truth. It is not a proper thing to say. I want to emphatically say that this kind of a statement is not going to confuse the public and the hon. leader like Mr. Madhok should not have said that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I did not say on my own authority.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Having said that, I would like to assure the House that we are, at present, in the process of improving the police force in Delhi As I have already said here, the functioning of the police force in Delhi is no worse than that of in Bombay or Calcutta or Madras. As a matter of fact, it is better than that. I would say, it requires a lot of improvements and we are willing to make those improvements. As I said, we are considering the question of appointing a Police Commissioner in Delhi. We hope to take a decision about it very soon. After we have taken a decision about it, I am sure that that decision will also help in streamlining the working. We want to give modern gadgets to the police force for detection of crime and for inquiry. We also want to

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

give them greater mobility ; we want to give them better and more efficient systems of communications so that the functioning becomes better. We also want to give them better housing facilities so that the conditions of living and conditions of working become better. We have already done a good deal in this and we want to do a lot more in future. One hon. Member said that some dresses should be changed and the working conditions should be improved. We are all trying to do that. Within two years, I hope, the hon members will find some difference some improvement, in the working. With that intention we are effecting improvements in the Delhi police force. I am not saying that the Delhi police force is the ideal force. Still, wherever the law and order position is considered in the House, the hon. members must always take into account the historical reasons as well as the prevailing conditions. In this background if a judgement is to be made, I am sure, the performance of the Delhi police is not as bad as it has been made out here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18 32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 1, 1969/ Sravana 10, 1891 (Saka).

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